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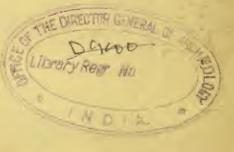
OF THE



FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

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OF THE

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PREFACE.

The period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the Gazetteer of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the Gazetteer of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft Gazetteer, compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A. of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A. of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from existing publications, or have been specially written for the Gazetteer by officers acquainted with the district. But much of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Mr. Edward Brandreth's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material however, was either available or procurable within the

hen the district again comes under settlement, a second and more sete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the it edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishas systematic form, information which had before been scattered, part unpublished.

The draft edition of this Gasetteer has been revised by Col. Grey, Wilkinson, Mr. Purser, and Mr. Fanshawe. The Deputy Comparer is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system insliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

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CHAPTER L

THE DISTRICT.

The Ferozepore district is the southernmost of the three districts of the Labore division, and lies between north latitude 30°8' and 31°11', and east longitude 74'4' and 75°27'. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Sutlej, which separates General description, it from the Jalandhar district; on the north-west by the united Sutlej and Bias, which divide it from the district of Labore; on the east and south-east by the Ludhiana district and the Native States of Faridkot, Patiala, and Nabha; and on the south-west by the Sirsa district.

It is divided into four tabsils, of which that of Muktsar comprises all the western portion of the district. The narrow central neck and the area lying on the northern border of Faridkot constitute the tabsil of Ferozepore ; the tract situated along, and in the bend of, the Sutlej forms the Zira tahsil; while the tahsil of Moga includes the remaining or south-eastern portion of the district. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several

| Town, | North Latitude, | East Longitude, | Feet above | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--|--|
| Percaspare | 39.0 53t | 740 40° | 645 | | |
| | 30.0 10t | 750 2° | 650* | | |
| | 30.0 80t | 750 10° | 700* | | |
| | 30.0 80t | 740 23° | 660* | | |

* Approximate.

tahsils into which it is divided are given in Table No. L. on the opposite page. district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls-namely, Ferozepore, with a

population of 39,570. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ferozepore, 34 miles from the right bank of the Sutlej, and about the middle of the western border of the district. Ferozepore stands 17th in order of area, and 11th in order of population, among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2.58 per cent. of the total area, 3.45 per cent. of the total population, and 2.71 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district, are shown above in the margin.

Chapter I. Descriptive.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

The surface of the district is a dead flat, without a hillock to diversify the view, except a few dreary hills of sand which meet the eye towards the south and south-east. There is, however, a marked difference in fertility between different parts of the district. Those lands which border the river Sutley, and are fertilized by its annual inundations, and those irrigated by the inundation canals, are the most productive; while the higher land away from the river, and dependent almost entirely on the rain-fall, often suffers severely from drought, with the exception of the rohi land of the Moga tabsil, which retains moisture owing to a clay sub-soil, and vields with light rain-fall excellent crops. The river-watered land is called the bhet; and this again is sub-divided into bhet proper, that which now benefits from the annual flood, and the old bhet further inland. This is bounded by the old bed of the river, which runs parallel to the old Ludhiana road, nearly due east and west, from one end of the district to the other. The present course of the river is quite different; it runs north-west for about half the width of the district, and then, making a bend almost at a right angle, continues its course to the south-west.

At is probable that the whole bhet land has been formed by deposits from the river, as its composition is homogeneous, and markedly different from the high lands (rohi) to the south. Opposite the junction of the Biás and Sutlej its width is 14 miles, narrowing at either end of the district to four and six miles only; its total area is 242,716 acres. This tract is seamed with old channels of the Sutlej, which show signs of attempts at colonisation, as they gradually failed. Of the principal of these, Mr. Brandreth, writing in 1854, says:—

"There is a curious channel, called the Sukha Nai, or 'dry channel,' between the new and old beds of the river, which has its origin near Tibhra, in the Ludhihra district, whence it runs with a very serpentine course along the whole length of the district to near Mandot. Notwithstandin, gits winding course, the banks of the channel are so regularly formed as to have induced many to think it entirely artificial. More probably, however, it was originally a natural water-course, afterwards shaped into a canal. Its breadth is 100 feet, and its depth seven or eight feet. As recently as forty years ago, it is stated that some little water flo wed into it, but since then it has remained quite dry. In former days its banks are said to have been fringed with beautiful shicham trees, of which now no trace remains. Could the water be again brought into the channel, a very great benefit would result to the country through which it passes; it is to be feared, however, from the results of recent surveys, that such benefits are unattainable save at great expense, as the bed is so changed as to be unsuitable for the feeding of inundation canals."

With reference to these remarks, it may be noticed that lengths of this channel have been incorporated in the various inundation canals of the district.

The bast tract.

The whole of the bhet tract presents a uniform level appearance, except where it is intersected by dry water-courses. Kankar is found at a depth of 30 or 40 feet below the surface—too deeply buried to be available for road-making. The soil is of a very dark colour, and is distinguished as sikand (or karar) and gasra, according as the clayey or sandy element prevails. The

latter is much preferred, as it is more easily cultivated, and yields better crops; but, on the other hand, the former can be more easily irrigated. Where the sand rises altogether to the surface, the land is unculturable; and, generally, the fertility of the soil appears to depend largely on the depth at which sand is found. This sand is generally dark-coloured, and different from the light drift sand of the rohi, or uplands, which is seldom altogether Besides these varieties, the artificial highly-manured ground, in which pepper, tobacco, and the like superior crops are raised, is recognised as a separate class of soil, and known as niayi. The depth at which water is found depends naturally on the distance from the river. As a general rule, unirrigated land in the bhet is decidedly inferior to that in the rohi. Thus, under ordinary circumstances, a given quantity of ground, cultivated with barley or gram in the rohi, which rests on a subsoil of clay, would be far more remunerative than the same quantity of land sown with wheat in the bhet. This inferiority is to be attributed to the extreme dryness of the soil, resulting from the sand subsoil, which is popularly likened to a fish-a native emblem for thirst. Irrigated land in the bhel, on the other hand, is very productive; the water is near the suyface, and from 20 to 40 acre- are irrigated from each well. In the Ferozepore iláka, the average irrigation of each well, in both harvests (i.e., in the whole year), is at least 35 acres; for this, however, from six to eight pairs of bullocks are kept at work day and night.

Land inundated by the river is called rez. Such soil is generally considered inferior to well land, though far better than the thirsty barani. This kind of irrigated land is only met with in a few of the villages of this tract. The deposit of rich black loam often made by the river is called nopi for the first four of five years after it has been deposited until it becomes consolidated, and is converted into the ordi-nary soil of the country. The deeper this deposit is, the more it is valued. While it continues to be designated as nopi, it is generally sown with rice, which is a very valuable crop; if the deposit does not exceed one or two fingers in depth, it is not called nopi, but kacha, and will produce only inferior millets or pulses. It is curious to see how distinctly the different deposits are sometimes marked on a bank which has been partially cut away by the river. The strata of sand and rich loam may be seen overlying each other, of different depths, according to the action of the river during the year in which each was deposited. The natives state, regarding these deposits, that whenever the giver rises above a certain height, it brings down with it a quantity of rich soil from the neighbourhood of Rupar, but that whenever the periodical rise is below this height, the deposit is nothing but sand.

This tract comprises the main body of the district lying to the south of the old bank of the river, by which it is separated from the bhet. Its most remarkable feature is a high bank, called the danda, which runs up from the Sirsa district, across the Muktsar tahsil and the Faridkot territory, and enters the main portion of Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The black tract.

The robi, or Upland tract,

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The roli, or

Upland tract.

this district near the villages of Jandwála, whence it can be distinctly traced as far as Mudki; beyond this point it only makes its appearance here and there. Major Baker gives a description of it in his report on the proposed Tihára Canal.* The Sutlej, or a branch of it, evidently at one time ran along the line of country indicated by the danda, though not within the memory of any one living. The number of deserted sites in its neighbourhood show that the country was formerly much more populous than at present, and it was in all probability highly fertilized by the stream which then flowed through it. Between this and the present course of the river runs a lower danda, or bank, marking a later river course.

A great difference in the soil is marked by the course of the two dandas. To the west the land is of a very inferior description, and far less productive than that to the south of the great danda. The soil is generally very sandy, not of the description known as bhar, which is often equal in fertility to soils that bear a better name, but a hard sterile sand, often of a reddish colour, and presenting a most hopcless appearance. The dandas also draw a line between the springs of sweet and brackish water. All the wells to the south are brackish, with the exception of those beyond a line drawn a little to the north of, but parallel to, the Grand Trunk Road, the springs of which are probably sweetened by percolation from the river. To the south of this line the water is all brackish, becoming worse and worse, until at last with very rare exceptions it is altogether undrinkable by man or beast. To the north of the lower danda the water is all good, and the nature of the soil is almost entirely determined by its distance from the river. For a space of two or three miles in width along the old brink of the river, the soil is very sandy, and full of the sandy hillocks which are often met with along the banks of Indian rivers. Here such soil is generally termed sotara. Beyond the sotara the land is of the best description-a fine level plain, having a good firm soil, and water sufficiently near the surface to admit of from five to ten per cent. of the area being irrigated. Further from the river, the water is found to be at a greater depth below the surface; and though the soil is still good, less of it can be irrigated. Further on still the water is too deep to be used at all for irrigation, while the soil at the same time is more sandy. Light sand, moreover, blown in upon it from the desert country beyond, destroys its productive powers.

Soils of the rehi.

The principal kinds of soil which are met with in the rohi villages, are distinguished under the names of karar, der, doshahi, and tibi. The karar, as its name denotes, is the hardest kind, and approximately answers to the soil known in the North-West Provinces as dákar, though less hard and unyielding than this description of soil. Grain, cotton, mustard, and jawar grow best in the karar; in fact, the three last-mentioned crops are

^{*}See No. XXXV.—Selections from the Records of Government, N.W.P.
"Project for Cutting a Canal from the left bank of the Sutlej, near Tihara, below
Ludhlana," ?

Chapter I. Descriptive. Soils of the roki.

scarcely sown in any other kind of soil. It is a question whether, taking a succession of seasons into consideration, the karar or the der is more productive. In a good season the produce of the karar is much greater, but the der becomes the better soil of the two when there is a deficiency of rain. The karar requires much more ploughing, and can only be efficiently worked by strong and expensive cattle. On the whole, however, wherever the best class of cultivators are located-men who turn all the soils to the best account, and who do not live from hand to mouth, but store the grain for two or three years together, and set off the profit of one season against the losses of another-the karar will probably be found the most productive soil. The der is lighter than the karar, and is partly mixed with sand. A lump of der, if dropped to the ground, breaks altogether, and not, as is the case with the karar, into smaller pieces only. It is considered a very good soil, and is preferred to the karar by lazy cultivators. The doshahi is a soil having pure sand on the surface to the depth of a few inches, with hard ground beneath it. This soil is very productive in dry seasons. Fine crops of pulse have been seen standing in such soil in years when there was a great want of rain, and the produce everywhere else had entirely dried up. The surface sand appears to have the effect of keeping the ground beneath it moist and cool, a little rain being thus turned to great account. Tibi is the name given to the very sandy soil. The worst kind is that of a reddish colour. The white tibi, especially where, as is often the case, it is surrounded on all sides by saudhills (the moisture from which would appear to percolate to the lower level of the intermediate fields), often yields a very fine crop even in a dry season; but, on the whole, this kind of soil is undoubtedly very inferior to any of the other descriptions. The different kinds of soils are almost invariably indicated by the size of the fields. The largest fields always consist of the tibi soil; the next in size of the der, and the smallest of the karar. The karar fields are made small, and with rather high ridges, in order to retain the water, and prevent its running off; whereas in the tibi soil the water is absorbed where it falls, and no other division of the fields is required than such as may be necessary to divide one property from another.

The depth of water below the surface in the rohi varies from 30 to 100 feet. In the sotara it is about 30 feet; and 40 and 50 feet in the level plain next to the sotara, while further on it increases to 60 or 70 feet, and this is the limit at which irrigation is carried on. Further south again the depth increases to 90 and 100 feet. Here irrigation is considered impossible, and is never attempted, with the exception that in seasons of great scarcity an acre or two of vegetables are sometimes watered. The average irrigation to each well in the rohi is much less than in the bhet, and varies from 12 to 20 acres.

There remain for description the Muktsar tahsil, and other Outlying portions outlying portions of the district. The Muktsar tahsil is nearly bisected by the great danda, which is here very strongly marked. There is the same, or even a greater difference between the

of the district.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Outlying portions of the district.

soil to the north and south* of it, as that which was before described as characterizing the course of the ridge in the main portion of the district. The soil to the north is very sandy, while that to the south is fine and good. The former is called the hitar, the latter the utar-words in the language of the district equivalent to the terms khádar and bhángar more familiar in other districts. As regards moisture there is little difference between the two tracts; the soil is as dry on one side of the ridge as the other. The terms utar and hitar are evidently derived from the past, and are commemorative of the time, though it is not within the memory of anyone living, when the river Sutlej itself, or at least a considerable branch of it, must have flowed along the line of country indicated by the danda, and carried fertility into all the adjoining territory. The aspect of the country must then have been very different to what it is at present. The numerous deserted sites which are met with in every direction show that the country must formerly have been very populous, and indicate a state of prosperity that has long since disappeared. The cultivators in the hitar are almost entirely Musalmans-many of them Beluchis; in the utar, i.e., to the south of the danda, they are all Jats.

Mahrāj and Bhadaur are much more favourably situated than Muktsar. Water is here also at a depth, about 200 feet below the surface; but it is sweet and good, and there are masoury wells in every village. The cultivators are all Jats, and a highly-industrious and thriving set of people. The soil is very sandy, and there are in places immense heaps of drifted sand. The land, however, between the sandhills, itself very sandy, is much prized; it is called bohal, and keeps moist and cool with very little rain, and yields very fine erops.

The river Sutlej.

The present course of the river is from east to west. As to the old high bank, see the preceding paragraphs. The banks are generally shelving, except where the stream has violently cut away a portion of the soil; and cultivation is often carried to the water's edge. There is, however, sometimes a margin of low-lying land of varying extent, covered by the river in the rainy season, and ordinarily useful only for pasture. The average depth of water in the mid-stream varies from 12 feet in the cold season to 50 feet in the height of the rains.† The bed is generally sandy,

[&]quot; "North and south;" because the ridge in traversing the tahsil curves gradually from a north and south to an east and west direction.

[†] The Sutlej has a fall of two feet per mile, measured along the channel, which is reduced to some six inches per mile by its frequent windings. Mr. Brandreth says:—"The changes in the bed of the tiver are very frequent. Whole villages are constantly washed away in the course of a single season, while new lands are formed elsewhere with the same rapidity. . . The people," he adds, "are very superstitious on the subject of these inreads of the river, and have several imaginary methods of arresting its course. The practice they consider most efficacious is to throw a number of goats into the stream.

. . . Fakirs and other sacred persons are also sometimes engaged to offer up prayers for the same purpose."

and at the subsidence of the rains small islands are formed in the stream, which are usually again submerged at the return of the rainy season. The river is navigable throughout the year, but in the rainy season the current is not unfrequently dangerous for boats. These are flat-bottomed, with high prows and sterns, usually propelled by oars, and are called by the natives chappu. They vary in size and capacity from 12 maunds to five maunds' burden, the larger ones being used when the water is sufficiently deep. There are no fisheries of importance in the district. fish are of two kinds-rohu and chilka. They are caught by means of large drag-nets, towed down stream. For a list of ferries upon the Sutlej, see Chapter V., Section A. The principal crossings are opposite Ferozepore and at Hariki, immediately below the junction of the Sutlei and Bias. At the former place a bridge-of-boats is maintained during the cold season.

Chapter I. Descriptive.

The river Sutlej.

Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Grey, on assuming charge of Ferozepore, on 17th March 1874, made a long tour in the district at once, in the course of which he found that the annual rainfall (really about 15 inches), while amply adequate, if seasonable, for the light soils of the old bank of the Sutlej, was not sufficient for cultivation on the superior soil of the strip (of some 15 miles' average width) which intervenes between the old and the present Thus it was found that much more than a course of the river. lakh of acres of land in this district yielded little or nothing for want of irrigation. In order, therefore, to give the people some knowledge of the practices and advantages of irrigation, Captain Grey obtained permission of the Commissioner of Lahore, in May 1874, to make some small works at once; and in the middle of May two surveyors, lent by Mr. Barnes, Superintendent of Irrigation, Bahawalpur State, arrived in the district to survey the canal cuts, and most of the works were completed by the end of June. There were seven canal cuts of a total length of 52 miles, which irrigated during the same hot weather 6,535 acres for the first time.

The Inundation Canals,

In October 1874, Mr. Barnes, who had just returned from England and was on his way to rejoin his post at Bahawalpur, examined, at the request of Captain Grey, all the schemes and surveys that the latter had got ready in the meanwhile. In November the scheme was submitted to the Financial Commissioner, with a proposal that half the work should be done with district grants and the other half by the people themselves, who obtained takavi for such works as they could not complete themselves by hand labour in time. On the 1st January 1875. operations were commenced with money borrowed in anticipation of the District Fund grants. The work of excavation was allotted in portions or duks to the people in proportion to their lands that were subsequently irrigated. Before the works commenced complete calculations were worked out for the canals, of cubic contents of excavation peg by peg (of 330 feet each), with width and depth at each peg, and similarly for all dams and embankments. The

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The Inundation
Canals.

entire length of the canals was then laid out on the ground, and all bands set up. It was arranged by the tahsiklars and the zamindars of the villages concerned that the lands taken up by the canals should be made good to the owners out of the common land of the villages. The Nawab of Mamdot, Jalal-ul-din Khan (now dead), paid for the excavation of the canals which the present young Nawab owns in his own ilaka. An arrangement has been recorded between him and the zamindars where the canal does not pass through his own land, that the owners of land taken up by the canal shall receive water for these remaining lands free. The tahsildars were then left to work each on his own method without interference, though the district officers were constantly moving about to guide the people. The result was that the following canals were constructed:—

| Zira Tahsil | *** | 4 | Canals 3 | No. | Length in miles. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------------|-------|------------------|
| Ferozepore Tahsil Muktsar Tahsil | 144 | *** | 3 | | 75) 52) |
| Total | | 9.6.9 | 10 | Total | 2561 |

The first canal was Agháwáh (named after Agha Muhammad, the then tahsíldár of Zíra); it was taken out from the Sutlej near the border of the Ludhiána district; and the last, Buggewáh, ended on the border of the Sirsa district. All the above canals were ready and commenced to run in the beginning of the hot weather of 1875. The statement on the opposite page gives full details as to cost and results achieved from year to year from the beginning up to 1883.

It should here be recorded that, from 1877 to 1880, the canals failed, inasmuch as they were neglected more or less, and no original works were done. On coming again to Ferozepore, in November 1880, Colonel Grey, finding that the canals did not work satisfactorily in his absence, applied to Government for a special establishment, to be paid out of a small báchh, or rate, levied on irrigated acreage. The Sirhind Canal navigation channel having cut across some of the canals, the old Barneswah had to be abandoned, and the new Barneswith, designed and constructed in 1881-82, and a new canal, namely Qutabwah, was added in the Mamdot ilaka; hence the difference in number of the canals stated above and in the accompanying statement. Lately a syphon drain has been constructed, under the sanction of Government, by the authorities of the Sirhind Canal for the benefit of the zamindárs, the majority of whom have agreed to pay the cost by instalments. And with a view to bring water this side of the navigation channel, the old Mayawah has been remodelled.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST AND RESULT OF PRICEPORE INUNDATION CANALS FOR FIGHT YEARS.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

The Inundation
Canals.

| | = | *41 | geonse latoT | 1 | | | | | | | 5 | - | | | | - | | 1 5 |
|----|-----|--|--|---------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------|---------|---|-----------|
| | _ | | | 1 | _ | | | _ | - | | | | | _ | | | | 583,667 |
| | H | | 1 year. | 8,008 | 7,686 | 22,462 | | 7,680 | 101.0 | 503 | 18,81 | 14,618 | 40 10 10 10 | 1,480 | 100 an | 1,890 | | 93,213 |
| | 22 | | 1 year, | 1000,00 | 6,467 | 10,207 | 14,001 | 1 | 5,340 | 5,463 | 10,347 | 11,711 | 2,070 | 4,140 | 2,184 | 1,313 | | 87,310 |
| 1 | 12 | rripated. | I year. | 3,806 | 8,741 | 12,000 | 13,317 | Ī | 0000 | 6,978 | 10,677 | 14,103 | 1,016 | 1 | 2,280 | 020 | | 60,427 |
| | TH. | Acresge trripated, | 2 years. 1877-80. | | | | | 1 | 000" |)SE 1 | 1000 | V. | | | | | | \$20,000 |
| | 2 | | year, 1 year, 2 years, 1 year, 76-76, 1876-77, 1877-80, 1886-81, | 5,074 | 4,979 | 10,700 | 10,550 | 1 | 4,000 | 4,039 | B, Ess | 1,000 | 3,046 | ŧ | 4,385 | | | 64,667 I |
| - | 1 | | 1 year. | 1,918 | 6,930 | 6,273 | 1,555 | 1 | 1,755 | 3,430 | 5,464 | 6,168 | 2 | 1 | 2,083 | 3,050 | | 43,330 |
| 1 | = | Total | cost, Rupees, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 110,01,0 |
| 10 | 10 | -1 | | 2,129 | 6,610 | 6,233 | ŧ | 5,169 | 4,360 | 1,694 | 8,317 | 12,070 | 4,375 | 1,130 | 2,878 | 2,913 | | 65,233 4, |
| 1 | | ing Establishment Begenner. | years, 2 years, 3 years 74-77, 1877-80, 1880-83, | | | | | - | 000" |) c 2 | nod. | | | _ | | | | 30,000 |
| 1 | | Cost of Character, included ing Exponent | | 936 | 2,882 | 1,911 | 3,162 | 1 | 909 | 980 | 1,090 | 6,653 | 10 | i | CED | ŧ | Ì | 18,313 |
| - | - | . | | 90,700 | 7,477 | 89.768 | 1 | 1914/6 | 6,491 | 1,014 | 14,644 | 4,460 | 1,968 | 201,01 | 1,601 | î | ĺ | 1,42,169 |
| - | - | riginal B | 2 years, 2 years, 1857-40, 1850-52, | | | -267 | O.M. | ox | | | 9 | open | Ale. | 40a), | F 19 | H | 1 | 3,605 11, |
| N. | - | Cost of Original Works | FORFE 2 | 11,711 | 160,031 | 14,990 | 23,463 | i | 7,544 | \$,00g | 17,63,11 | 14,620 | 13,710 | ŧ | 21,744 | 6,310 | | 1,04,672 |
| = | - | -dphen | notion by | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9/5 FFF | 9 | 3 | = | 9 | \$ | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 1 | |
| - | | solles sedoanse | n) diyasil dalam diiw | 3 | ī | 2 | 9 | q | 8 | = | 5 | 29 | H | 22 | 204 | 22 | 1 | 181 |
| - | T | | | : | 1 | 1 | 1 | : | : | 2 1 | 5. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ¥. | | 7 |
| 1 | 1 | 196 | | : | ÷ | : | | 100 | t | ÷ | 1 | Ł | 5 | ŧ | \$ | 1 | | Total |
| | | Mamak of Canal | 5 | | 4 | 7 | da fold | (now) | : | 7 | z | 4 | : | : | 1 | | | F |
| 1 | | Nama | | Aghawah | Downastwah | Backerowsk | Rarneswah (old) | Do. | Majawah | Baterrala | Jalalwah | Nicamwah | Khanwah | Quiabwah | Punjowah | Bagewah | | |
| - | 1 | Z. | | - | 99 | 9 | * | 40 0 | 0 | P4 1 | | | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | | |
| - | 1 | | | | | | | - | _ | | - | | | | - | - | | |

The Schlad Casal Navigution Channel having out serious of the canals, the old Harneswah had to be abundaned and new Barteswah made, and a new canal, namely Quisterub, was added to the Manulot fisher hance the number of canals on this shock is 13, materd of 10, as pet the descriptive electment of canals.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Climate, température, rainfall.

The rainfall is very capricious, and can only be expected with any certainty at one period of the year, from June to October. In the Muktsar tabsil especially, which is very bare of trees, the rainfall is most scanty and uncertain, and droughts are frequent. The unenviable notoriety of the district for its furious dust-storms is embodied in the proverb, "Kabul ka sarda, Ferosepur ka garda"-" The cold of Kabul, the dust of Ferozepore." But of late years the extension of cultivation, and especially the construction of inundation canals, have greatly modified the climate for the better. The cold weather commences about the middle of October, and ends about the beginning of March. For a month before and after the end of the cold season, there is a transition period; the mornings and evenings being cool, but the heat during the day very great. The latter part of May, all June and July, are the hottest time of the year; but the continuance and intensity of the heat varies with the rainfall in different years.

No systematic thermometrical record has ever been maintained in the district. Private observations, however, show that in December and January the temperature ranges in houses between 40° and 70°, whilst during June and July (with closed doors) its range in houses not artificially cooled, is from 92° to 97°. Table No. III. shows, in tenths of an inch, the total rainfall

| | Year. | Tunsha of an inch. |
|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 186 186 | 1-63 1-64 1-65 1-60 | 785 780 708 466 |

registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. III.A. and III.B.

Disease,

Owing principally to the dryness of its climate, the district has the reputation of being exceptionally healthy. In September and October, however, after the annual rains, the people suffer a good deal from the ordinary remittent fever, and from pleuropneumonia. Small-pox used formerly to be a scourge, but since the more general spread of vaccination its ravages have been greatly reduced. Guinea-worm is not uncommon in the south of the district, and is traceable to the water. The natives themselves look upon it erroneously as hereditary, and attribute it to the curse of Baba Farid upon all who crossed the Sutlej into Hindustan. Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIB. and XLIV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at page (?) for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published in extense in the provincial volume of the

Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

There are no forests whatever, properly so called, in the district, the largest collections of timber trees being certain plantations in the Zira tabsil and around Mamdot. Sir H. Lawrence, in 1840, almost despaired of the prospect of arboriculture in so dry a region. Now, however, owing in great measure to the efforts made at the time of the Settlement in 1853, when a piece of ground was set apart in every village as a plantation, for the maintenance of which the headmen were responsible, and also to the great increase in the number of wells round which little plantations always spring up, and to continued efforts on the part of the district authorities, parts of the Ferozepore and Zira tahsils (especially near the river) may be considered very fairly wooded. The trees most commonly found are the siris (acacia sirissa), kikar (acacia Arabica), farásh (tamarix orientalis), shísham (dalbergia sissu), and, near villages, the pipal (ficus religiosa). The shisham requires some attention; but the other trees named when once planted thrive well, and attain to a height varying from 30 to 50 feet. This may be taken as the average height of the trees that line the main roads." In the village plantations the trees are generally crowded, and in consequence poorly developed. Immense progress has been made in arboriculture since the matter was taken in hand on a regular system in 1875-76, and the tract below the great danda is now well wooded.

The only animals of prey commonly found in this district are wolves. These are not very large, but are fierce and seemingly untameable. Jackals also and foxes are found, but are few in number. Snakes are occasionally found, the commonest being a species of karáit. Rewards (Rs. 5) are given for the destruction of wolves, and these animals are being rapidly diminished in numbers as cultivation is extended. The rewards paid for wolves' heads amounted in 1865 to Rs. 535, in 1870 to Rs. 251, in 1875 to Rs. 224, in 1880 to Rs. 119, and in 1882 to Rs. 73. Wolves are now rare, but foxes (the small kind) plentiful. There are a few nilgai; also pig about Sobraon. Bustard are rare. There are some florican about Nathana, and the úbára is plentiful. The kulang are a perfect pest in some years, and geese and ducks are fairly plentiful, as are black and grey curlews and the ox-eyed plover. Antelope (chikara) and black buck are found in tolerable abundance, chiefly in the Moga and Muktsar tahsils, but are very much shot down. Hares, black and grey partridges, and sand-grouse, are also abundant; and, in the cold season, kulang (demoiselle crane), wild geese, and wild duck are found on and near the river. No game laws are enforced, but the intense summer heat gives the game a natural close-season.

Vegetation.

Wild animals: Sport.

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Geology.

Recently, also, plantations have been established round every police station and post through the district,

Chapter I.

Descriptive.

Wild animals:

Sport,

The native chiefs take small game by hawking, and occasionally by dogs; but game of all sorts is usually either shot or snared. The snaring is chiefly done by the Baurias, who are also the great trackers of the district. Quail and small birds are trapped by means of decoys and nets. For deer, nooses are arranged as follows:—A number of parallel rows of upright stakes, about six inches high, are driven into the ground, and connected by a line of raw hide or sinew, with running nooses between each pair of sticks; the deer are then driven from a considerable circuit round, and entangle their feet in the network of nooses, when their struggles only serve to secure them more hopelessly.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

The district is singularly devoid of objects of antiquarian interest. The antiquities of Janer are described by General Cunningham in his Archeological Survey Reports (XIV., 67-69). In the Avin Akbari, Ferozepore is mentioned as the centre of a large pargana attached to the Saba of Multan, and paying a revenue of 11,479,404 dams, equivalent to Rs. 2,86,985. Another pargana mentioned in the same work, that of Muhammadot, is probably to be identified with the modern Mamdot, and would therefore fall within the boundary of the present district. The revenue of this pargana, as given in the Ayin Akbari, amounted to 3,492,454 dams, equivalent to Rs. 87,311. The fort of Ferozepore has an appearance of great antiquity, and is stated to have been built in the time of Feroz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, from A.D. 1351 to 1387. Nothing more than a mound surmounted by a Muhammadan tomb marks its site. The following pages are taken from the report of Sir H. Lawrence, who was stationed at Ferozepore during the early years of the British occupation :-

Both town and territory of Ferozepore bear every appearance of having been not only long located, but of having been at one time rich and populous. The numerous old walls and sites of villages throughout the present waste lands show that they once were cultivated; and the extensive ruins about this town prove it to have been a large and substantially-built city. It is true that the fort of Ferosepore is not mentioned in the Ayin Akbari, whereas that of Mamdot is mentioned. The Ayin Akbari, however, cannot (as is pointed out by Captain Lawrence) be considered a complete statistical return; while the position, extent, and importance of the pargana, as above described, give strong grounds for belief that in such times, and commanding then, as now, one of the chief passages over the Sutlej, and being on the high road between Lahore and Delhi, Ferozepore possessed at least a fortress of some kind; and the name and character of Feroz Shah* afford fair grounds for supposing him to have been the founder. From its position, Ferozepore may have been a mart for the produce of the hills and the rich country between them and Amritsar; but, being in the track of many of the hordes that ravaged the North West Provinces, the town and territory seem to have suffered even

Chapter II.

History.

Early history.

more than the rest of the country bordering on the Sutlej.

^{*} The foundation of several towns, and among them of Hissar, in the country between the Jamus and the Sutlej, is attributed to Ferra Shah.

Chapter II.

History.

The Dogara.

During the decay of the Delhi empire, the country, which had apparently become almost depopulated, was occupied by the Dogars, a clan of Rajpat origin, who are still prominent among the occupants of the district. The Dogars were, and are still, a wild and lawless race, owning no permanent habitations, and delighting rather in large herds of cattle than in the more laborious occupations of the soil. Originally they were alternately graziers and cattle-stealers, but at all times bad cultivators, and holding but loosely the bonds of allegiance. They paid tribute to the rulers set over them according to the means brought to enforce the claim. and when hard pressed they had little to lose by deserting their dwellings. On such occasions the Dogars would place their few chattels, their women and children, on buffaloes, and flying into the tamarisk forests of what is now the Baháwalpur territory, or into the almost equally inaccessible desert of Abohar in Sirsa, there defy their pursuers, or take their time for coming to terms. These people, who are Muhammadans, and call themselves converted descendants of the Chauhans of Delhi, emigrated some years ago to the neighbourhood of Pak Pattan; and from thence, two centuries ago, spread for a hundred miles along both banks of the river Sutlei. from a few miles above Ferozepore to the borders of Baliawalpur. At one time they were undoubted masters of Mamdot and Khai, as well as of Ferozepore; their seats were principally in the Khadar of the Sutley, and their occupations pastoral and predatory. But a colony of several thousands settled many years ago in the large inland town of Sunám, and both about Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan they are to be found. The clan is subdivided into many branches; but almost all the Ferozepore Dogars trace their origin to Bahlol, a Muhammadan Dogar, who must have lived two hundred years ago.

It was gradually that the Dogars moved from about the neighbourhood of Pák Pattan; and not until about a.p. 1740 that they reached Ferozepore, which appears at that time to have formed part of a district called the Lakha jungle, and to have been administered by a faujdár, enjoying civil and military authority, residing at Kasúr, and acting under the Governor of Lahorc. A few villages occupied by Bhattis were at this time scattered over the Ferozepore plain; but on the coming of the Dogars the former moved southward, and the Dogars soon established themselves in their room. The right of occupancy of the new possessors was allowed by the Lahore ruler, who, however, on their failing to give security for the payment of Government dues, took their children as hostages. Their rebellious spirit, however, soon broke out, and they slew the faujdár, Ahmad Khán Lállu; but in the weak state of the vice-regal Government they escaped punishment, and

for a time remained independent of all authority.

Sukha Malln, the head of a tribe as wild as that of the Dogars, and himself a cattle-stealer by profession, was then appointed faujdár; and such was the terror of his name, that many of the Dogars absconded; but he enticed them back, and for six years managed the country, after which time the Dogars assembled in rebellion near the Takia of Pir Báluwál; and the faujdár,

ineantiously going among them unarmed and unattended, was speared by one Pima, who had long vowed his death. The followers of Sukha, who were at hand, hearing of the fate of their leader, fled and were followed by the Dogars, who plundered the faujdar's dwelling, and murdered his son, Kutb. Júl Khán was now appointed faujdar. Being pressed by the Lahore Government for arrears of revenue, he took refuge among the Dogars, and was protected by them. But although the faujdar thus formed an intimacy with this troublesome portion of his dependents, he had no sooner arranged his affairs with his superior at Lahore, and returned to Kasúr, than the Dogars commenced the same systematic opposition to his rule that they had carried on against the administration of his predecessors.

Shekh Shamir, of Ulaki (then called Chanhi), was a violent man, and stirred up his brothren, the Dogars, against Jul Khan. The latter, after some opposition, seized twenty-two of their leaders; but in a short time, after levying a heavy fine on them, he released all except three, Muma, Muhammad, and Akbar. Pir Khán, the head of the village of Dulchi, where the faujdar had been received during his temporary disgrace, went several times to Júl Khán and begged that he would release the prisoners. On his refusal to do so, Pir Khán concerted with Shekh Shamir to seize or slav the fauidar. He again went to Kasur, and enticed their victim to an interview with the rebels on the banks of the Sutlej, promising to use his influence to effect improved arrangements, and to bring to submission the contumacious Dogars. In the midst of the interview Shekh Shamir slew the faujdar, and in the scuffle that ensued was himself killed by a chance blow from his own brother, Misri. Yusaf Khán, the Naib of Júl Khán, to avenge the murder of his master, put the hostages to death by sawing their bodies across, and hacking them to pieces. The manuscripts do not show who succeeded Jul Khan as faujdar; and considering the then disturbed state of the Empire, it is probable the Dogars were left for a time to themselves; for they seem, on failure of a common enemy, to have turned their arms against each other. One party calling in a band of Patháns, the other of Moghals, to aid them, these auxiliaries formed posts in different villages, received a share of the Hakimi dues, and were neglected or respected according to their strength and character. One of the allies so called was Mahmud Khan, son of late Faujdar Jul Khán.

In A.D 1763-64, Harri Singh, chief of the Bhangi mist, seized and plundered Kasúr and its neighbourhood. Among the sardárs in his train was Gurja (Gújar) Singh (whose son Sáhih Singh afterwards married the sister of Maha Singh, the father of Ranjít Singh), who, taking his brother Nusbaha Singh and his two nephews, Gurbakhsh Singh and Mastán Singh, crossed the Sutlej opposite Kasúr, and took possession of Ferozepore, the fort of which was in ruins; while Jai Singh Gharia, with another band from the same quarters, seized Khai, Wan, and Bajidpur, in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, and made them over to their subordinates, as Gurja Singh did Ferozepore to his nephew.

Chapter II.

History,
The Dogars.

Sikh period.

Chapter II. History Sikh period.

Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Nusbaha Singh. The Ferozepore territory then contained thirty-seven villages, the proceeds of which Sardár Gurbakhsh enjoyed in concert with Burban Dogar and Muhammad Khin, son of Gul Khin; but the two latter soon leagued, and expelled Gurbakhsh Singh's garrison from the newly-repaired fort of Ferozepore. The latter then established himself in Sultan-Khan-wala, where was a mud fort, and from thence still managed to get the third portion of the Government share of the Ferozepore villages, Burhan Dogar and Suman Dogar dividing between them a third, and Muhammad Khán receiving the remainder. In the year 1771 Muhammad Khán started for Amritsar with some horses for sale. On his first encamping ground Gurbakhsh Singh attacked and took him prisoner, and then recovered the fort of Ferozepore. Between the years 1763 and 1771, Gurbakhsh Singh acquired a considerable territory on the right bank of the Sutlef; but in 1771, the same year that he recovered Ferozepore, a change in the course of the Sutlej left the Sukha Nai dry, and carried away or rendered waste all the Ferozepore villages but seven. On regaining Ferozepore, Gurbakhsh Singh rebuilt the fort; and leaving his uncle, Raja Singh, as Governor, recrossed the Sutlei. and employed himself in increasing and securing his possessions in the Punjab, and in co-operating with his kinsman and patron, Gurja Singh, in a dispute with whom, however, for a partition of their acquisitions, Mastan Singh, the brother of Gurbakhsh Singh. was soon after killed.

Gurbakhsh Singh, who was a native of Asil, near Khemkarn, where his father was originally a zamindár, had four sons and three daughters. The sons soon became troublesome to their father : Jai Singh, the youngest, even commenced operations on his own account, and when forbidden to do so arrayed himself against his Most probably induced by such conduct, Gurbakhsh Singh resolved to divide his estates during his lifetime. authorities differ as to dates, but it was about A.D. 1792 that the old sardor divided his possessions among his sons, reserving Singahpura for himself. To his eldest son, Dhanna Singh, he gave Sattárágarh, Bhedián, and Muhálim, north of the Sutlej ; to the second, Dhanna Singh, the fort and territory of Ferozepore; to the third, Gurmukh Singh, Sahjara, north of the Sutlej; and to Jai Singh, Naggar. Sardár Dhanna Singh resided in the fort of Ferozepore, and Gurbakhsh Singh and his other sons on their respective allotments beyond the Sutlej. But all seem to have kept up friendly communication with each other; and Dhanna Singh, especially, appears to have been much at Ferozepore, and, as well as his father, to have afterwards found a refuge there when dispossessed of their respective territories by Nihal Singh, Atáriwála.

Sardár Dhanna Singh appears to have been unable to match his grasping neighbours, or to restrain his unruly subjects, the Dogars, who almost immediately on his accession, invited the inroads of Nizám-ud-dín Khán, the Pathán chief of Kasúr, who accordingly sent troops to Dulchi. Dhanna Singh, being unable

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History.
Sikh period,

to resist them, entered into a compromise, and yielded to the Pathan a half share of the Dogar villages that had been spared by the last eruption of the Sutlej. This arrangement by no means pleased the Dogars, who immediately called in the rai of kot Jagraon, the descendants of a family that had long been local paramounts, under the Sirhind Viceroys, of the greater portion of country between Sirhind and Mamdot. The Jagraon force lay for some weeks, if not months, under the walls of the fort; and, in 1839, Sir H. Lawrence picked out one iron six-pound shot and several wooden plugs that appear to have been driven into the southern wall with a view of effecting a breach. But for those days the fort was strong, and was relieved in time by Sardár Rai Singh, of Buria, the father-in-law of Sardar Dhanna Singh. He also expelled the Kasúr Patháns from their portion of the seven villages; but on Rai Singh's retirement Nizam-ud-din returned and regained his footing. In a.D. 1807, Maharaja Ranjít Singh having acquired Kasúr, made it over in jágir to his favourite and coadjutor, Sardár Nihál Singh Atáriwala, who soon dispossessed Gurbakhsh Singh and his three sons of their trans-Sutlej possessions in the neighbourhood of Kasúr. The Dogars, who were looking for a change, invited Nihal Singh's approach to Ferozepore. He gladly acquiesced, and crossing the river dislodged Dhanna Singh's garrison from the village and kot of Dulchi.

About the same time another branch of the Dogar clan setfled at Báraki. Having applied for aid against their chief to Mora, a celebrated courtezan at the Court of Lahore, she asked the Mahárája for a grant of Ferozepore, and without a shadow of right in the matter he granted her request. Backed by the power of Ranjít Singh, Mora sent troops to enforce her claim, and seized the village of Báraki. Dhanna Singh, being thus pressed, was offered assistance by his enemy, Nihál Singh, and in his extremity accepted it. Uniting their troops they expelled Mora's garrison from Bárakí; but had no sooner done so than Nihál Singh made an attempt on the fort of Ferozepore,

which, however, resisted him.

In A.D. 1808, Sardár Nihál Singh again crossed the Sutlej in the train of Ranjít Singh, and by stratagem effected the lodgment of a garrison in the fort of Khai, a stronghold for the time, six miles south-west of Ferozepore, and then belonging to Nizámud-dín Khán. Occupying thus Dulchi on the north, Báraki on the west, and Khai on the south-west, he hemmed in the Ferozeporias, and shared the produce of their lands equally with Sardár Dhanna Singh, who, from the weakness of his character, was quite unable to cope with such a stirring leader. Dhanna Singh was, therefore, delighted to hear at this time that the British Government had taken on itself the protection of all the country south of the Sutlej, on which point he was no sooner informed than he addressed Sir D. Ochterlony, the Agent for Sikh affairs, and, in a letter dated 28th March 1809, begged to be admitted under

Chapter II. History. Sikh period. the Company's protection in the same manner as was his relative, Bhagwan Singh, of Buria and Jagadri. A favourable answer was returned, and, by order of Government, a copy of the Proclamation of Seven Articles was sent to him, showing that the British Government guaranteed the status of 1808, as it obtained previously to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's irruption, when he broke up from the conference at Kasúr with Mr. Metcalfe, in the month of October of that year. In the year 1811 the Lahore Government deputed an agent to wait on Sir D. Ochterlony, one of the objects of the mission being to obtain sanction for seizing Dhanna Singh's land south of the Sutlej. Sir D. Ochterlony, however, disclaimed the right, stating that Ferozepore had neither been originally given to Ranjit Singh, nor had been conquered by him; and that whatever portion of his territory Dhanna Singh still retained on the adoption of Mr. Metcalfe's treaty, to that he was fully entitled by the British guarantee. Government coincided with Sir D. Ochterlony. and from that time until the late sardar's death no claim on the

territory was made by the Lahore ruler.

In A.D. 1818-19 Sardár Dhanna Singh died, leaving his widow Lachman Kunwar, the daughter of Rai Singh, of Buria and Jagadri, heiress of his possessions. The sardarni having placed her father-in-law, the old Sardar Gubakhsh Singh, in charge of the territory, proceeded on a pilgrimage to the shrines of Hardwar, Gaya, and Jaggarnath; but during her absence her husband's nephew, Bhagel Singh, the son of Dhanna Singh, gained admittance to the fort under pretence of visiting his grandfather, Gurbakhsh Singh, and being supported in his usurpation by Sardar Nihal Singh, they two administered and shared the profits of the territory in concert. In 1823, Sardárni Lachman Kuawar returned from her pilgrimage, and appealed to the British authorities against the usurpation of Bhagel Singh. Captain Ross, the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh affairs, represented her case to the Lahore Agent, and the Mahárája immediately recalled his vassal, Bhagel Singh, and allowed that Ferozepore belonged rightfully to the Sardárni as the separated share of her husband given him during the life of Gurbakhsh Singh. The old sardár died at a very advanced age in Ferozepore, in the year 1823, and Bhagel Singh died in the Punjab in 1826. Sardárni Lachman Kunwar died in December 1835; and, leaving no children, the heritage of her territory fell to the British Government.

First introduction of British rule. The importance of the position of Ferozepore had been pointed out to Government by Captains Ross and Murray; and during the sardárni's life her often-expressed wish to exchange her turbulent territory for a more peaceful one in the neighbourhood of her kinsman of Buria had been explained to the British authorities as offering a good opportunity for taking up a commanding position opposite to, and within 40 miles of, Lahore. But an aversion to enlarge our boundary, or to alarm the Lahore darbár, deterred the Government from accepting the sardárni's offer, though it was at the same time notified to the local

officers that on no pretext whatever was Ranjit Singh to be per-

mitted to obtain possession of Ferozepore.

Early in 1836, Lieutenant Mackeson was deputed by Captain Wade to Ferozepore and Lahore, to ascertain the limits of the First introduction late sardarni's territory, and to adjust our new relations with the Maharaja. Lieutement Mackeson soon ascertained that the only undisputed portion of the property was the city and its suburbs with the town-lands, stretching scarcely a mile in any direction, the cultivators of which lived under the walls of the fort, and did not even enjoy their scanty lands without the cover of mud or brick towers, one or more of which protected every well, serving as watch-towers against invaders, and as places of refuge against small predatory bands. The remains of many of these buildings still dot the territory, and bear good evidence to the former state of the country. Giving up the right of co-partnership in the remote villages, and retaining entire possession of those within a well-defined limit, Lieutenant Mackeson, in communication with the Labore authorities, settled the boundary of the territory, leaving to it an undisputed area of 86 square miles, divided among 40 villages. So admirably was this delicate task executed, that no complaint against that officer or any of his measures was heard of. The local duties were then placed under a confidential agent of Captain Wade, named Sher Ali Khan, who endeavoured to reclaim the people from their lawless habits, and made two or three new locations. Sher Ali Khan died in 1837, and was succeeded by Pir Ibrahim Khan, a man of good family and of considerable reputation in the country, as having been long the Prime Minister of the Khan of Mandot. Under Pir Ibrahim, some few other locations were made, and old wells repaired. A commencement was also made of clearing away the ruins of the ancient town, and laying out new and broader streets. Pir Ibráhím Khán was relieved by Mr. W. M. Edgeworth, in December 1838, when, owing to the increased importance of the place, it was resolved to make Ferozpore the station of an Assistant Political Agent. Mr. Edgeworth's whole time was occupied by the many duties entailed on him by the presence of the army of the Indus, until, in January 1839, he was relieved by Sir H. Lawrence.

Considerable progress had been already made in the pacification of the newly-acquired territory when the first Sikh war broke out (a.p. 1845). Of that war, the present district was the battlefield. The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, opposite Ferozepore, on 16th December 1845. The battles of Moodkee, Feroz Shah, Aliwal, and Sobraon' followed, and the Sikhs again withdrew beyond the river, pursued by the British force, which soon afterwards dictated peace under the walls of Lahore. "Little remains," writes a former Settlement Officer of the district, "to remind the visitor of all the vivid details of these contests, or of the frightful carnage by which they were distinguished. A few gun flints may still be picked up at Feroz Shah, and the bones of cattle may

Chapter II. History.

of British rule.

^{*} These battles took place on 18th and 21st December, 28th January and 10th February, respectively. D2

Chapter II. History.

First introduction of British rule.

History of the flaker to the district :

Klack

still be seen whitening the plain of Moodkee, but there is no vestige of the entrenchment about Feroz Shah, which has long ago given place to the furrows of the plough; and the river flows over the ground on which stood the still stronger entrenchments of Sobraon."

A short account is here subjoined of each of the ilakas, which subsequently added were subsequently added in the manner described below (page 27) to the Ferozepore territory, the history of which has just been narrated. It is taken with verbal adaptations from the Settlement Report of the district, written in 1855, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth.

Khai formed part of the Dogar territory. It was, no doubt, originally included in the old pargana of Ferozepore, but was entirely waste when the Dogars took possession of it. The origin of the name is not known. It was the designation of a theh, or deserted site, near which one of the Dogar chiefs located the present village of Khai. From this theh a sufficient number of bricks were subsequently dug up to metal ten miles of road, from which circumstance some idea of the extent of these remains may be formed. When Gorja (Gujar) Singh acquired Ferozepore, Jai Singh, another Sikh chief, took possession of Khai, but was compelled to give way to Nizam-ud-din, the Pathán chief of Kasúr, whose rise to power will be described in the account of Mamdot. In 1804, Ranjit Singh dispossessed Nizám-ud-dín and gave the iláka in jágír to his favourite, Sardár Nihál Singh Attáriwála. It was afterwards transferred to Sardár Dharm Singh, on condition of his furnishing a contingent of fifty horsemen. In 1843, it was incorporated in the Lahore demesne.

Mallan redid.

Háka Mallánwála was also part of the Dogar territory. The village of Mallanwala Khas was located by a Dogar chief named Malla. On the irruption of the Sikhs, about 1760, Jassa Singh Aluwala took possession of it, together with the surrounding villages, which since that time have been known as a separate iláka. The Aluwála family retained possession of this iláka, with the exception of a few villages which were taken from them by Ranjít Singh, until the Sutlej campaign, when, in consequence of the hostile part taken by them, their estates were confiscated.

Bugnadia.

The ilaka of Baguwala, with the exception of a few villages in the bed of the river, was originally included in Mallanwala, but was occupied by Dessa Singh Majithia, who first seized upon the village of Raguwala, where he built a small fort. Assisted by Raufit Singh he afterwards took possession of several of the adjoining villages, subject to the Aluwala chief, and thus formed the present iláka. Dessa Singh was succeeded by his son, Lehna Singh, who kept possession of the ilaka till it was confiscated after the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46.

Makley.

The iláka of Makhu was occupied, about 100 years ago, by the Naipals, a Mussulman tribe, resembling the Dogars, who came originally from Sirsa. There is no trace of any former inhabitants,

^{*} This was written in 1855. Monuments have since been erected on the battle-field in memory of those who fell,

and it was probably an entire waste. The Naipals were originally subjects of the empire; then became virtually independent till Jassa Singh, the Aluwala chief, took possession, and establishing a thana at Makhu, created the ilaka now known by that name. His successors held it in jagir till the Sutlej campaign, when it subsequently added

The neighbourhood of Zíra, in which there are many deserted sites, had been for many years a waste, when, in A.D. 1808, Sayad Ahmad Shah came from Gugera and founded Zira Khas. He was driven out by the Sikh chief, Mohr Singh Nishaniwala, during whose rule nearly all the villages of this ilaka were located. Mohr Singh was in turn driven out by Diwan Mokham Chand, Ranjit Singh's general, and the ilaka was added to the Lahore demesne. It was afterwards divided into two portions, of which the eastern portion, which preserved the name of Zira, was made over to Sarbuland Khán, a servant of the Lahore Government; and the western portion, to which the name of iláka Ambarhar was given, was assigned as an appanage of Sher Singh, son of the Punjab sovereign. At a later date, Sher Singh obtained possession of the whole iláka, and abolished the subdivision of Ambarhar.

The territory now included in the ilákas of Kot Isa Khán, Dharmkot, and Fattahgarh is said to have formerly belonged to Rajputs of the Puar tribe. Their ruler resided at Janer, which is said to have been founded by one Raja Jan. The present village of Janer stands at the foot of a mound, one of several, composed of bricks and earth, the remains of an ancient city, which cover an area of about 300 acres. This is by far the most extensive deserted site in the district, and from its height is conspicuous above the surrounding country at a great distance. It is worthy of remark that the affix er or mer is stated to occur in the name of no other village in the district. In the language of Rajputána, it signifies a hill or mound, and occurs frequently; as, for instance, in Ajmer, Bikanir, Jasalmir, and Amber. The story goes that, 600 years ago, two Munj Rajpúts, Shaikh Chachu and Khilehi, came to Hatúr, a village in Raja Jan's territory, and were favourably received; but their descendants, becoming numerous, fought with and drove out the Puars. The grandson of Chachn was received with honour by the Emperor of Dehli, who confirmed him in his rule over the country his grandfather had conquered. A successor, Ráo Dáúd, received from the Emperor Sher Shah the title of Rái Ráián. Another successor, Rái Alyás, is said to have been solicited by the Emperor Akbar to give him his daughter in marriage. On his refusal, the greater part of his territory was taken from him, and given to distant members of his family. Subsequent monarchs still further encroached on the possessions of Rái Alyás : and, at the commencement of British rule, the village of Raikot, in Ludhiana, was the only remnant of their former extensive possessions left to the family. This village lapsed to the British Government on the death, in 1854, of Rani Bhagbarru, widow of the last member of the house."

to the district:

Zira.

Dominion of Rajd Jan.

Chapter II. History.

^{*} The allusion apparently is to the rais of Raikot, - See Gazetteer of Ludhiana,

Chapter II.

History.

History of Wikas subsequently added to the district:

Kot Isa Khán.

Het Ahmad Khán, son of Shádi Khán, of the same family, who proceeded to the Court of Akbar, there gained great favour by a feat of strength, stringing a bow sent by the King of Persia, which had defeated the efforts of all others at the Court. The Emperor conferred on him the title of Nawáb, and in due time he succeeded to possession of the tappa of Shádiwál, which had been conferred upon his father, the limits of which seem to have been the same with the present iláka of Kot Isa Khán. About 1740, one of his descendants, Nawáb Isa Khán, after whom the iláka has since been named, resisted the imperial authority; but was subdued by a force sent against him, and was killed after displaying prodigies of valour. Notwithstanding his rebellion, his son, Músa Khán, was permitted to succeed him. His son, Kádir Bakhsh Khán, was despoiled by the Aluwála family, who took possession of the iláka.

Târa Singh Dhalewâla invaded and subjected this ilâkas, in a.D. 1760, and, building a fort at Kutálpur, changed its name to Dharmkot. His son, Jhandâ Singh, was compelled to yield to Diwân Mohkam Chand, and the ilâka was added

to the royal demesne.

This tract was also included in the possessions of Tara Singh, who made over the greater portion of it to his cousin, Kaur Singh. It was added, under Diwan Mohkam Singh, to the

Lahore demesne.

In Akbar's time this iláka probably formed part of the pargana of Tihára in the Súba of Sirhind. Most of its villages are, however, of recent location. On the invasion of the Sikhs, it was portioned out among four chiefs—Sada Singh; Karm Singh, brother of Sada Singh; Diál Singh, Garchara; and Náhar Singh, Anandpuri. The first two died without direct heirs, and the inheritance fell to a daughter of a third brother, Diál Singh, who was married to Utam Singh, grandson of Náhar Singh. Utam Singh thus acquired possession of nearly the whole of the iláka. Hispossessions were forfeited to the British Government in consequence of the defection of his family during the Sutlej war. The descendants of Diál Singh are still jágirdárs of the villages of Salima and Nidhán-wála.

Badhni,

The villages now comprising this iláka were formerly held by the Rái of Raikot. They appear to have been part of pargana Tihára. The zamindárs are Dháriwal Jats. A daughter of one Mehr Mitha, of this tribe, was married to the Emperor Akbar. It is related that the Emperor first saw her at a well in her native village of Rangar (now in Patiála). She had two pitchers of water on her head, and at the same time she arrested the flight of a young buffalo by putting her foot on the rope attached to its head, and thus held the headstrong animal without losing her balance, till the owner came to claim it. The Emperor was so delighted with this feat of strength that he made her his wife, in the hope that she would be the mother of children no less courageous than herself. On her father he conferred the title of Mián, and gave him a jágir of 120 villages, of which Kangar was the centre. On the fall of the empire, the chiefs

Patahgarh.

Dharmkot.

Sada-Singh-mála.

of Patiála and Nábha despoiled the Mián family of a great part of their possessions. The remainder, known as iláka Badhni, was seized by Ranjít Singh, and given by him to his mother-inlaw, Sada Kaur, who was the daughter of a zamindar of Raoki in the same iláka. The descendants of Mehr Mitha, though they were never converted to Muhammadanism, still retain the title of Mian. A few acres of land are all that now remains to them of their former possessions. The Fort of Badhni was built by Mián Himmat Khán of this family.

The villages of this iláka were also under the Rai of Raikot. Before the irruption of Sikhs, the zamindars had rendered themselves almost independent. They resisted Diwan Mohkam Chand, but were overcome, and their land added to the Lahore demesne. It was then made over to Sodhi Jowahar Singh, whose descendants still hold several villages free of land revenue.

This ilaka contained originally only one village, Chirak, which was located by a Jat, named Jhanda, near an old site of that name. He was a subject of the Rai of Raikot. The present proprietors of the land are the descendants of Jhanda, but the revenues of the jagir are entailed on the eldest son. During the troubled times that occurred on the dissolution of the empire, the successors of Jhanda put themselves under the protection of the chief of Kalsia, to whom they agreed to pay half the revenue of their estates. This division has continued up to the present day.

These ilákas, together with the State of Faridkot, formed Kot-Kapára, Muktoriginally one territory, having its capital at Kot-Kapura. The zamindárs are Barár (Sindhu) Jats, a tribe which claims a common descent with the Bhattis of Sirsa. It it said that, in the reign of Akbar, they had a dispute with the Bhattis. which ended in the demarcation of the boundary now recognized between Bhattiana (Sirsa) and this district. Bhallan (the tribal history proceeds to relate), who was at this time chief of the Barárs, was succeeded by his nephew, Kapura, who built the fort which now bears his name, and made himself independent as ruler over all the Barárs. The grandson of Kapura, Jodh Singh, gave the tract, now known as Faridkot, to his brother, Hamir Singh, who also became an independent chief. In 1807, Diwan Mohkam Chand conquered the whole of this territory from Tegh Singh, son of Jodh Singh, and added it to the Lahore demesne. Mohkam Chand established thanas at Kot-Kapura, Muktsar, and Mari; and since that time the villages subject to these thanas have been known as separate The historical interest of the tahsil is centred in Muktsar itself, where Guru Gobind was defeated by the imperial troops in 1705-6. The guru, who had escaped, "caused the bodies of his slaughtered followers to be burned with the usual rites, and declared that they had all obtained mukti, or the final emancipation of their souls, and that whoever thereafter should bathe at this spot on the anniversary of that day, should also inherit the same blessed state; hence the origin of the name Mokatsar, or Muktisar, the pool of salvation, and of the mela on the anniversary of this event."

Chapter II. History.

History of ildhan subsequently added to the district :

Badhni.

Chehar Chak,

Chirak.

sar, Mari, and Moodkee.

Chapter II. History

History of ilakas subsequently added to the district : the course of which a series of most atrocious acts was brought to light against the Nawáb and his two sons. Some cases of actual murder were also, it is believed, proved against the family. After a prolonged and careful inquiry, the Nawáb Jamál-ud-dín was deposed, and his estate attached to the Ferozepore district. Two-thirds of the revenue was assigned for the support of the family, and one-third was appropriated to the State. Jamál-ud-dín died in 1863. His brother, Jalál-ud-dín, who succeeded him, died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizám-ud-dín Khán, the present chief, who has just attained his majority.

Faridket.

A short notice may be here given of the native State of Paridkot, the territory of which is intimately mixed up with that of this district." It lies between the main portion of the district and the outlying pargana of Muktsar. It contains an area of 612 square miles, and, according to a census effected in 1881, had in that year a population of 97,034 souls. The territory subject to the Raja of Faridkot consists of two portions, Faridkot proper and a jágir estate of an annual value of Rs. 35,000 conferred on the Raja for his attachment to the British cause during the Sutlej campaign. The whole revenue amounts to about Rs. 90,000. Faridkot was originally included in the Kot-Kapura ilaka, under the rule of Sardar Jodh Singh, who gave Faridkot and the adjoining villages to his brother Hamir Singh. Hamir Singh's grandson, Charat Singh, was murdered by his uncle, Dal Singh; but the usurper was soon after put to death by his subjects, who restored the direct line of succession by the installation of Golab Singh, son of Charat Singh. Some years latter Golab Singh died under suspicious circumstances, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Pahár Singh. Pahár Singh proved himself a wise ruler. He located many new villages and brought large waste tracts for the first time under the plough, attracting immigrants by light rates of assessment and by the good faith with which he kept his promises. He was one of our most faithful allies during the Sutlej compaign, and was rewarded with the jagir already mentioned, and with the title of Raja. Pahar Singh died in 1849, and was succeeded by his son Wazir Singh, a weak man and an incomptetent ruler. The prestige, however, of Pahár Singh's acts still remained, and the natural disposition of the Raja was not such as to lead him to the commission of acts of tyranny or excess. He died in 1874, and was succeeded by his son Bikrama Singh, who is about 30 years of age, and for some years before his father's death took an active part in the administration of the State. He is an intelligent prince, and anxious for the welfare of his people, though not highly educated. Since his accession he has set himself vigorously to work to reform the administration on the British model, and has borrowed the services of British subordinate revenue officials to settle and assess the territory. He is also engaged in the preparation of improved codes of law for his people.

^{*} It is said that it gives the Deputy Commissioner as much trouble as though it formed actually a portion of the district.

At the close of the campaign, there were added to the existing district of Ferozepore, as already described, the ilákas of Khai, Baguwala, Ambarhar. Zira, and Moodkee together with portions of the following: --Kot-Kapura, Guru Har Sahai, Jumbha, Kot Bháyi, Bhúchan and Mahráj. The other acquisitions of the British Government were divided between the districts of Badni and Ludhiána. In 1847 the Badni district was broken up, and the following ilákas were added to the Ferozepore district :- Mallanwala, Makhu, Dharmkot, Kot Isa Khan, Badhni, Chuhar Chak, Mari, and Sada Singhwála. In the same year, Sultán Khánwála was taken from Faridkot in exchange for a portion of Kot Kapara. The next addition took place in 1852, when a portion of the ilakas of Muktsar and Kot Kapara, hitherto held in excess of his jagir in the same ilákas, by the Roja of Faridkot, was taken under direct management. This was an addition of about 500 square miles. The following figures refer to the old Sikh ilakas, included in the district as they stood in 1855 :-

Chapter II.

Gradual formation of the present district.

| | | | | | | Himbur | la . | Mass luans, | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Names of Hills. | No. of villages. | Area la seres. | Revouse (1855), | Total population. | Agricultural. | Non-agricultural. | Tetal. | Agricultural, | Kon-agricultural, | Total. | | |
| Paroseporo Khai Sukain Khanwala Bisain Khanwala Bisain Khanwala Moselkee Moselkee Moselkee Geru Har Sabad Apabarhar Zira Eri Lan Khan Dharmikot Faitabgrath Mallanwala Makhu Radhni Chébas Chak Marijibuchan Chirak | 30 34 123 20 44 25 48 100 20 27 27 28 20 11 82 40 | 50,305 62 646 47,002 13,902 50,033 310,633 00,035 33,756 22,507 61,143 61,143 61,143 100,733 11,246 110,733 11,640 116,443 116,443 116,443 116,443 116,443 116,443 | 28,400 16,008 12,947 6,177 21,052 23,602 18,402 27,663 18,106 27,663 18,203 10,012 14,322 44,521 44,521 44,510 64,610 64,610 64,610 64,610 64,610 64,610 64,610 64,610 | 09,158 11,438 4,111 13,110 21,100 21,100 21,100 2,470 3,740 10,272 14,000 13,100 11,601 12,00 | 683 806 9,801 174 1,61W 10,801 6,801 6,801 8,909 8,110 918 968 183 21,111 0,000 17,300 17,300 17,304 | 4,045 803 717 89 2,030 3,733 1,820 647 1,640 1,746 108 607 1,840 4,616 0,190 6,190 6,190 | 4,748 1,410 0,660 233 8,054 14,624 7,925 1,796 6,913 26,667 1,276 1,276 1,276 1,276 1,276 1,446 10,776 14,446 10,776 | 10,008 0,623 2,666 2,102 2,984 4,461 1,471 1,087 1,084 7,223 18,216 7,433 8,080 7,433 8,080 1,290 8,704 8,704 8,704 8,704 | 12,401 2,900 1,882 2,101 2,304 828 1,261 645 2,251 4,000 11,419 2,473 1,241 2,473 1,291 2,473 1,291 2,473 1,291 2,473 1,291 2,473 1,291 2,473 1,291 2,473 1,291 1,492 1, | 23,410 10,428 4,743 2,888 3,665 7,833 3,849 1,273 1,289 6,349 11,377 10,633 5,900 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 6,480 1,386 1, | | |
| Total fthat fthii Outlying dileas Total | :: | 1,806,224 283,439 663,988 848,629 1,606,231 | 8,73,556 1,79,592 8,08,005 88,000 6,23 836 | \$41,930 \$9,841 180,378 \$2,810 \$41,930 | 4,813 301,237 36,433 141,004 | 7,558 29,480 15,074 48,898 | 11,630 11,630 130,710 47,360 180,649 | 84,785 48,810 28,414 7,809 84,738 | 67,546 29,461 80,133 7,613 67,246 | 181,961 77,991 88,869 18,621 161,981 | | |

In 1855 the eight villages constituting the illåka of Chirat were restored to the sardar of Kalsiá, as the supposition under which they had been brought under British control, that they were shared equally between the Kalsiá State and Sardár Dewa Singh.

Chapter II. History.

Oradual formation of the present district.

The Mutiny.

a British subject, was found to be incorrect. In 1856 the estates of the deposed Nawab of Mandot were annexed, as has already been related. In 1857, nine villages of the Makhu iláka were ceded to the Kapurthala State on account of river action, the deep stream having shifted so as to separate them from the Ferozepore bank. Subsequently the stream resumed its old course; but it had meanwhile been ruled that the deep stream rule did not affect the boundary in question, and Kapurthala has accordingly retained the villages. In 1858, the village of Sibian, one of those granted in exchange to Faridkot, was taken back on the ground that it was

held as a revenue free life-grant by Sodhi Guláb Singh.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the "Punjáb Mutiny Report":-At a court of inquiry, assembled some time previous to the Delhi mutiny, a native officer of the 57th Native Infantry at Ferozepore declared that it was the purpose of his regiment to refuse the Eufield cartridge if proffered to them. This raised a strong feeling of suspicion against the corps, but the 45th Native Infantry, which was not on good terms with the 57th, and had openly declared their contempt of the resolution of the 57th, was considered staunch. On the 14th May, as soon as news by express from Lahore of the Delhi disaster reached Brigadier Innes, who had the previous day taken command, he ordered the entrenched arsenal to be immediately garrisoned by part of Her Majesty's 61st Foot and the Artillery. All ladies were also removed thither, and the two Regiments of Native Infantry ordered into camp in positions of about three miles apart. The way of the 45th Native Infantry lay past the entrenchment. As they approached, their column insensibly swerved towards the glacis; the movement had barely been observed when they swarmed up the slope and attacked the position. The Europeans in an instant divined their intent, and rushed to the ramparts with the bayonet. The attack was repulsed; but before the 61st could load, the sepoys dashed at the gate, whence they were also flung back, and then with an air of injured innocence they reformed their column and marched quietly with their European officers to the camp. During the night the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, the school-house, 17 officers' houses and other buildings, were burnt to the ground by the men of the 45th, but not before the chaplain, the Rev. R. B. Malthy, failing to obtain a guard of Europeans, had boldly rushed unattended through the infuriated sepoys, and into the blazing church, and had succeeded in rescuing the registers out of it. On the 14th the treasure was moved into the entrenchment, and it was discovered that of the 45th Regiment there only remained 135 men; the rest, with a large part of the 57th, had deserted. The remaining portions of these regiments were subsequently disbanded.

Danger impended over this district from both north and south. To avert the threatened incursion of the mutinous troops from Lahore, the large ferries on the Sutlej were guarded, and the boats from the small ones sent to Harriki. To check the approaches of the wild tribes from Sirsa and Bhuttiana, General Van Cortlandt, in a fortnight, raised a levy of 500 Sikhs-a force

which, subsequently uniting with Rája Jowáhar Singh's troops and other bodies sent down from time to time by the Chief Commissioner, amounted to 5,000 men of all arms, and performed excellent service in Sirsa and Hissar. Major Marsden received information at one time that a fakir, named Sham Das, was collecting followers with a treasonable intent. He promptly moved against the rebel, and coming upon him by surprise attacked and completely defeated him with the loss of several men. Sham Das himself was seized and executed. This act of vigour on the part of Major Marsden was a most important step in the preservation of the peace of the district; for at that critical time any show of success for the evil-disposed would have raised the whole region in revolt. In the western division, 157 extra men were entertained in the police establishment, and the feudatory chiefs furnished a body of 200 horse and 40 foot. Every highway robber was executed at once. This display of severity, with the presence of General Van Cortlandt's force, and increased energy on the part of the civil authorities, preserved the peace of the district well. On the 11th July, the 10th Light Cavalry was, as a precautionary measure, dismounted and disarmed; but on the 19th August the men made a rush at their horses, cut loose about 50 of them, and seizing every pony or horse they could find in the station, including many officers' chargers, mounted and rode off for Delhi. With the connivance of the native horse-keepers of the artillery, they also attacked the guns, but were repulsed, though not until they had killed three of the 61st Regiment, and wounded three, of whom one was a female. They also ent down Mr. Nelson, the Veterinary Surgeon of their Regiment. Of the 142 mutineers captured, 40 were executed, and the remainder, with 25 of the Artillery horse-keepers, transported or imprisoned. In the jail 18 persons, including the Nawah of Rania, who had been captured by Mr. Ricketts in the Lúdhiána district, were hanged. The siege train was despatched from the arsenal on August 18th, and more than 2,000 cart-loads of munitions of war were sent to Delhi during the siege.

The following is a list of the officers who have held charge of the district since it became a British possession:—

District officers

List of District Officers from 1838 to 1883.

| Name. | Cifico. | From | To |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Cane, H. M. Lawrence. | Assistant Political Agent, NW. Frontier Do. dv. dv. Assistant Agent GovrGent, NW. Frontier. Do. | 5-17-28 17-1-30 29-3-41 17-8-41 21-10-41 33-17-41 19-3-43 13-17-48 24-3-46 21-4-47 21-7-30 16-47-35 | 16-1-30 28-3-41 16-9-41 20-10-41 22-12-41 12-12-46 23-2-46 21-4-46 1-11-47 20-7-30 18-11-36 |

Chapter II.
History.
The Mutiny.

Chapter II.

List of District Officers from 1838 to 1883-(Continued).

District officers since annexation.

| Name. | Office. | | | From | To |
|-------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|-----------|
| Major F. C. Mareden | Deputy Commissioner | | | 24-5-54 | 30-6-57 |
| Capt. J. M. Cripps | Do. do | | | 1-7-87 | \$1-7-59 |
| Lieut. C H Half | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | | | 1-8-00 | 14-9-59 |
| Capt. J. M. Crippa | Deputy Commissioner | ** | 4.4 | 15-0-69 | 18-3-60 |
| Capt. G. M. Haitye | Officialog Deputy Commissioner | 77 | 77 | 19-2-60 | \$-7.60 |
| Capt. B. T. Held ,. | D. puty Commissioner | ++ | 77 | 6-7-60 | 15-5-61 |
| Caps. J. M. Cripps | Do, ilo. | ++ | ** | 16.3.61 | 18-3-63 |
| L. Cownna. | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | ++ | .73 | 19-3-63 | 31-8-63 |
| H. W. Thomas | Do. do. do. | | h n | 1-6-63 | 21-8-42 |
| L. Cowner | Do. do. do. | | | 53-6-63 | 34 10-63 |
| R. G. Melvill | Do, do, do. | 1.0 | F.F. | 1-11-63 | 4-11-43 |
| Capt. P. Marwell | Deputy Commissioner | | | 6-11-63 | 17-7-64 |
| C. W. P. Watts | Officialing Deputy Commissioner | | 4.6 | 18-7-84 | 17-10-64 |
| Major P. Marwell | Deputy Commissioner | 1.00 | 4.0 | 18-10-64 | 31-6-67 |
| G. E Wakafield. | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | 1.7 | 40. | 1-6-67 | 2-10-E2 |
| Major P. Maxwell | Deputy Commissioner | 4 - | | 6-10-6F | 1-12-67 |
| G. Knox | Officialing Deputy Commissioner | 4.5 | 111 | 2-12-67 | 23-11-69 |
| G. E. Wakefield | Do. do. | | TE | 24-11-68 | 2 2-62 |
| Major P. Maxwell | Deputy Communioner | 49 | FE | 4-3-69 | 12-2-69 |
| G. Knox | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | -2.2 | FF | 13-2-69 | 1.6-71 |
| Capt, C. H. T. Marshall | Do. do. do. | | 4+ | 2-6-71 | 80-6-71 |
| LieutCol. P. Maxwell | Deputy Commissioner | 11.6 | 44 | 1-1-11 | 5-4-72 |
| G. W. Rivat | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | 20.00 | 44 | 0-4-79 | 14-1-72 |
| R. T. Burney | Da, do, da, | 10.34 | 44 | 15-4-72 | 21-11-13 |
| LieutCol. P. Maawell | Deputy Commissionee | 2.0 | 26.4 | 1-12-72 | \$9-7-73 |
| W. M. Young | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | 100 | 11.4 | 00-7-73 | \$1-5-73 |
| Lieut Col. P Maxwell | Deputy Commissioner | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.9.71 | 16-3-74 |
| Capt. L. J. H. Grey | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | 4.1 | 4.2 | 17-2-74 | 13-1-76 |
| J. W. Gardiner | Do, do, do, | ** | 2.5 | 14-8-74 | 10-10-78 |
| Capt. I. J. H. Grey | Deputy Commissioner | 4.6 | 77 | 20-10-74 | \$9-11-76 |
| J. W. Gardiner | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | 9.6 | 9.1 | 30-11.76 | 10-1-77 |
| Major L. J. H. Grey | Deputy Commissioner | 4.5 | 7.7 | 11-1-77 | 19-3-77 |
| J. Frinelle. | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | 0.4 | 44 | 20-3-77 | 2-6-78 |
| C. P. Bird. | Do, do, do, | 100 | 9.0 | 1-7-78 | 80-5-78 |
| J. Frinella | Deputy Commissioner | | Pr. | | 6-1-79 |
| H. W. Steel | Officiating Deputy Commissioner Do. do. do. | ** | 18.0 | 6-1-79 | 18-7-80 |
| E. B. Francis | Do. do. do. | 5.0 | 44 | 3-8-80 | 8-8-80 |
| H. W Steel | | 77 | 44 | 19-11-60 | 18-11-90 |
| Major L. J H. Grey | Officiation Depute Commissioner | | 6.4 | 2-8-81 | 21-11-81 |
| J. R. Drummond | | ** | - 0 | 22-11-61 | 24-3-52 |
| Major L. J. H Grey | Deputy Commissioner | PP | | 25-3-89 | 29-3-82 |
| Capt. H. M. M. Wood. | Dengty Commissioner | 99 | | 30 3-83 | 8-2-93 |
| Mr. G. Smith | Officiating Deputy Comm saloner | 9.9 | 175 | 9-7-83 | 19.9-83 |
| Major H. M. M. Wood | Deputy Commissioner | 44 | 2.0 | 20.7.88 | 4-4-83 |
| Mr G. Smith | Officiating Deputy Commissioner | ** | 27 | 8-4-83 | 8-4-83 |
| Major H. M. M. Wood | Dr. do, do, | | 27 | 9-4-83 | |
| r. o. Wilkinson | APIA MAN MON | | 19.2 | a-sychia | |

N.B.—Major F. C. Marsden made over, and Captain J. M. Cripps took over, charge of the Fernsepore district on the 18th October, 1847.

Development of the district,

The station of Ferozepore, in 1839, when as yet neither the Punjab nor Sindh had been annexed, was a species of ultima thule, the furthest limits of our Indian possessions. It was described as a dreary and desert plain, where very little rain was ever known to fall, and an almost continual dust-storm was the normal condition of the atmosphere. The rich cultivation assigned by tradition to the period of the Muhammadan empire, and still evidenced by numerous deserted sites of village and wells, had long since disappeared. There were a few scattered patches of cultivation; but great wastes, covered with low brushwood, were the usual characteristics both of the Ferozepore territory and of the neighbouring country. From the first, however, the humanizing influence of security for person and property began to tell upon country and

people alike. Cultivation was extended, trees were planted, and no effort was spared to replace the former misrule by an era of quiet and contentment. In 1855, Mr. Brandreth wrote as follows :-

"On the whole, however, I have good reason to think well of the future prospects of the district. The great diminution of all the more serious crimes is very remarkable. Last year there was only one highway robbery recorded, and that occurred in one of the newly-annexed portions of the district, and before it had been properly brought under police control. The perpetrators of the crime, however, were apprehended and convicted. Previously to my taking charge, when the district was not more than half its present size, there were never less than from 15 to 90 highway robberges committed avery year, and these not trifling. 15 to 20 highway robberies committed every year—and these not trifling cases like that above referred to, but often accompanied with murder and wounding—and it was very seldom that any of the offenders were brought to justice. The decrease of this and other heinous crimes, to whatever cause they may be attributed, cannot be regarded as otherwise than highly gratifying. I believe that a good deal is owing to a better organization of the police; but I think also that it must, in part, be set down as the effect of the Settlement, which has given the people be set down as the effect of the Settlement, which has given the people a knowledge of their rights and an interest in their property which they never felt before. Some of the principal men among them have acknowledged to me since that the settlement has had a most beneficial effect on the inhabitants, and taught them that there was a tangible value attached to their property, the proceeds of which were sufficient to afford them every reasonable comfort in life; that it would be the height of folly to risk its loss by any unlawful act; and that crime in general had been very much checked by these considerations. Since the Settlement there has been also a great stir among the Dogars and Naipáls, who have been hitherto the greatest theres of the back. They now seem determined to make the most of the 30 years' lease that is before them. Great preparation has been made for increasing the numis before them. Great preparation has been made for increasing the number of wells, and there is scarcely a day in which one or more carts, laden either with Persian wheels or cross bars and uprights for supporting them, may not be seen traversing the new Jalandhar road in the direction of the bhet villages."

The immediate effect of a settled government established in close proximity to a border such as that of the Sikhs is well illustrated in the country immediately around Ferozepore. In 1841, Sir H. Lawrence ascertained the population of the town and territory of Ferozepore (inclusive of the cantonment and military bazárs) by a careful enumeration, to be 16,890 souls. Ten years later, in 1851, Mr. Brandreth found the population of the same tract to be 27,357 souls, showing an increase of 10,967, at the rate of 64 per cent. It is not possible to give the population, as ascertained later on, of the same area.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The table given on the next page compares the revenue of the district as it stood at four periods separated by intervals of a decade.

Chapter II-History.

Development of the district.

CHAP. II.-HISTORY.

Chapter II. History

Development of the district. Imperial Revenue, 1851-52; 1861-62; 1871-72; 1881-82.

| | L | and Reve | *** | Ornex Revence. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| Year, | | | Fluc- | Exciss. | | ed taxos. | | house. | | |
| | Proper. | Proper. Tribute. | | Spirits. | Drags. | Assessed | Stamps. | Miscellannous, | | |
| | Rs. | Ra. | Rs. | Rs | Ra. | | Ba. | | | |
| 1861-82 1861-82 1871-72 | 3,60,440 4,46,916 4,69,436 4,63,526 | 11,188 | 22,949 4,871 10,306 1,190 | 4,838 12,099 13,591 21,685 | 26,188 9,482 19,825 29,910 | 7,377 10,115 | 11,973 30,685 60,960 104,866 | 9,316 | | |

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A .- STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each tabsil and for Chapter III, A. the whole district of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881.

Percentage of total population who live in villages ... 50.59 Average rural population per village Average total population per village and town Number of villages per 100 square miles 404 517 Average distance from village to village, in miles .. [Total Rusal population 영경리 Total area population population 213 Cultivated area .. [Total Rural Density of population per equare mile of Culturable area .. Total population 231 Villagen 196 Number of resident families per occupied house [Lowns. Villages p-10 Number of persons per occupied house .. Williages Towns Number of persons per resident family

The villages are unevenly distributed, but are most thickly congregated in the bhet. "In ilaka Fatahgarh," writes Mr. Brandreth, "it is a common saving that a message could be sent "from one end of the iláka to the other by a verbal call from " village to village."

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts, and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tabsils. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in Supplementary Tables C. to H. of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the

Proportion per mille of total population.

| - | Gain. | Loss. |
|---------|-------|-------|
| Persona | 10-6 | 115 |
| Males | 173- | 91 |
| Bemales | 218 | 144 |

district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 126,218, of whom 62,366 are males and 63,852 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjah is 74,740, of whom 32,634 are males and 42,106 F

Statistical.

Distribution of population,

Migration and hirth-place of population.

Chapter III, A.

females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place:-

Migration and birth-place of population.

| | Proportion | per mille of Besident | Population. |
|--------------|--|--|---|
| | Rural population. | Urban population. | Total population. |
| Born in | Males. Fernales. | Males. Females. | Males. Females. Forsons. |
| The district | 818 708 831 994 905 995 1,000 1,000 1,600 1,000 1,000 1,000 | 875 671 582 839 896 843 080 998 867 980 998 987 | 826 783 806 977 96 982 998 1,000 999 908 1,000 999 |

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ferozepore are taken from the Census Report :--

"Ferozepore is an eminently progressive district. Canal irrigation has been largely extended of late years, and it is not surprising to find that the immigration is 70 per cent. In excess of the emigration. Sirsa, which is developing even faster than Ferozepore, is the only district that takes from it. The emigration is much more largely of the reciprocal type than is the immigration, especially in the case of the districts to the east, where the marriage customs which lead to reciprocal migration prevail. It will be noticed how much larger the proportion of immigration to emigration is in the case of those districts where pressure of population is greater than in that of the less thickly-peopled districts. The immigration from the North-Western Provinces is, of course, owing to the presence of large cantonments."

Increase and decrease of population, The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881:—

| | Cenaus. | | Persons. | Males, | Peccales, | Density per square mile. |
|----------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Actuals. | 1885 | 10.00 | 475,834 849,614 650,619 | 302,706 367,319 | 743,509 293,200 | 187 204 230 |
| Porces. | 1859 on 1855 1881 on 1868 | 944 944 | 135°54 119°30 | 117-06 | 119-21 | 108 |

Unfortunately the boundaries of the districts have changed so much since the census of 1855 that statistics of sex are no longer available for that enumeration. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 126 for males, 136 for females, and 131 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 55.4 years, the female in 51.2 years, and the total population in 53.5 years. Supposing the same rate

Year.

THE

1882

1881 1885

1880

694,1

of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for Chapter III. A. each year would be, in hundreds—

Statistical.

Persona Males. Females. Your. Persone. Malou. Fetnales. 393,3 297,2 301,3 305,6 309,8 650,6 650,0 667,6 676,3 257,3 261,8 266,4 271,0 1887 703,5 \$83,2 318,0 1889 227,3 226,7 331,2 333,7 719.3 721,0 731,0 390,0 394,9 299,9 1889 370,4 1891 740.0 404,9

Increase and decrease of population.

It is perhaps hardly probable that the rate of increase will be sustained. Part of the increase is probably due to increased accuracy of enumeration at each successive enumeration, a good test of which is afforded by the percentage of males to persons, which was 56·49 in 1855, 55·08 in 1868, and 54·93 in 1881. A much larger part again is due to gain by migration, as already shown at page 33; and while the development of canal irrigation in Ferozepore will scarcely be as rapid in the future as it has been in the past, the introduction of the waters of the Sirhind canal into the fertile but thirsty plains to the east will probably divert the tide of immigration.

313.7

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been much smaller than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 108 for urban, and 118 for total population. The development of railway communication necessarily tends to diminish the importance of commercial centres lying near but not upon the line of rail. The opening of the new Rewari-Ferozepore railway may perhaps turn the scale again. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various tabsils is shown below. Details of the population of the present tabsils, as it stood at the enumeration of 1855, cannot now be obtained. The figures were then returned as follows for the respective parganas: —Ferozepore, 98,527; Muktsar, 46,066; Moga, 136,017; Maháréj-Búdan, 32,183; Zíra, 120,816; Bhadaur, 42,015.

| | | | | | Total Po | pulation. | Percentage of | | |
|------------|-----|---------|--------|-----|----------|-----------|---------------|---|--|
| | T | aháil. | | | | 1889, | 1881. | population of 1881 on that of 1969. | |
| Ferozapore | | | | | | 121,021 | 167,168 | 117 | |
| Zira | | | lee | ** | ** | 1110,600 | 164,548 | 111 | |
| Muga | 7.7 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | | 153,293 | 221,149 | 121 | |
| Mukteur | - | ** | 44 | 7.5 | 44 | 01,013 | 111,634 | 119 | |
| | T | ib Late | strict | | | 848,119 | 660,019 | 115 | |

^{*} These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Births and deaths,

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths

| - | _ | | 1888. | 1881, |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Males Females Persons | #44 F#4 | ##1 ##1 ##1 | 23 20 43 | 23 20 42 |

registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts.

The distribution of the total deaths, and of the deaths from fever, for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868 are shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year :-

| | 1 sest. | 1000 | 1971, | 1875. | 1873. | 1074. | 1870. | 1878. | LEGIT. | 1679 | 1979 | 1890, | 1661, | Aver- |
|-------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Males | 11 20 11 11 11 20 | 20 19 20 | 15 15 15 | 10 50 50 | 16 19 16 | 13 13 | 19 18 19 | 24 23 26 | 16 16 16 | 44 31 43 | 20 20 20 | 34 21 23 | 39 39 30 | 72 20 21 |

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase, due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns, as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV., and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tabisils. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures:—

| | | | - | | 1 | 4- | | - | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | _ | | | | 0-1 | 1-3 | 3-3 | 3-1 | 4-4 | 0-5 | 5-10 | 10-11 | 15-90 |
| Persona Males Females | 77 | ** | | ** | 421 596 488 | 230 213 246 | 231 219 245 | 556 341 374 | 563 580 276 | 1,409 1,339 1,454 | 1,356 1,861 1,851 | 1,149 1,501 1,065 | 049 060 914 |
| | _ | | | | 20-25 | 25 - 20 | 30-33 | 11-40 | 40—43 | 45-50 | \$0—3¢ | 15-50 | Over 60 |
| Persons Males Females | 77 | ** | :: | ** | 919 907 967 | 877 862 895 | 788 748 772 | 497 509 492 | 541 647 586 | 348 347 943 | 439 439 398 | 213 220 197 | 841 866 810 |

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown below :-

Chapter III, A. Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

| | P | opulat | ion. | | | Villages. | Towns. | Total. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| All roligions Blindus Sikha Musalmana Christians | ### ### ### | ted ter ter ter | Fig. | #11 #11 #11 #11 | 1855 1866 1881 1881 1-81 1881 1881 | 6,486 8,609 8,525 8,330 | 5,818 5,877 5,773 6,611 8,006 | 4,649 0,508 5,493 5,545 5,545 5,413 6,066 |

The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males

Musal. All reli-Years of life Hindas. Sikha. erions. mána. 540 BSS. 864 811 **B74** 740 593 919 973

in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin.

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single,

married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes,

Infirmity, Males, Females,
Institute 2 2 2 3 2 50
Deaf and dumb 7 5 1 Leprous 4 1

and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further datails of the age and religion of the infirm.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables III., IX., and XI. of the Census Report for 1881:—

European and Eurosian population,

Infirmities.

| | Details. | | | Malon. | Penales. | Persons, |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Races of Christian | Eurasiana | | 811 811 | 1,280 31 40 | 35A 21 47 | J,148 52 96 |
| population. | Total Christiana , | and the same | 23.1 | 3,000 | - 226 | 1,686 |
| Language. | Continue Management Browning with | | *** | 1,255 | 384 | 1,839 |
| | Total European languages | | | 1,255 | 394 | 1,539 |
| Birth-place. | Callen Brown house assessed as | n-5 r-1- | 44 | 130 | 55 | 845 |
| | Total European countries | | | 799 | 60 | 945 |

Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life.

> European and Eurasian population.

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tabsils is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B .- SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Habitations.

The houses of those who live in towns and are well-to-do are often of burnt brick, two or three storeys high, and generally ornamented with gaudy frescoes of historical or mythical scenes and personages. The villagers content themselves with walls of unburnt brick or mud, of one storey only, with mud roofs supported by rafters. The wood work is the most valuable part of the structure, and the customs which allow or forbid outgoing tenants to remove it are jealously guarded. An ordinary villager's house consists of an outer verandah room fronting the common enclosed yard, with the private apartments behind. In one corner of the yard, next the house, is an earthen barrel-shaped receptacle for grain; in the houses of the more wealthy will be found several of these receptacles which are used for storing everything of value. In the courtyard the cattle are stabled; the fuel-cakes of cowdung-plasters the walls; and there the spinning, cooking, smoking, and gossiping goes on during the day, in preference to the small and dark inner rooms lighted only from the doorways. The furniture consists of light bedsteads, a few stools, a spinningwheel or two, and domestic vessels of pottery or brass. Along the banks of the Sutlej dwellings are commonly constructed, by the poorer classes, of branches of trees and the stout jungle grass, skilfully interwoven or wattled. The villages consist in general of rows of these houses, huddled together, and forming a number of narrow, crooked lanes. The entrances of these lanes form the only means of access to the interior, as the houses all open inwards, their back wall forming a sort of outer wall to the village. Each village is usually subdivided into pattis (quarters), and these again, in the larger villages, into thulas (sections), distinguished by the names of considerable inhabitants. Nearly every village, however small, has at least one house of entertainment for strangers, the dharmsál, which is also the common lounge of the inhabitants. The dharmsal is somewhat better built than the rest of the houses, and its expenses are defrayed from the common village fund. Usually also a space is kept unoccupied in the centre of the village, for holding meetings of village greybeards, &c.

The ordinary dress of men in the towns is of white cotton cloth, and consists of an upper coat and white leggings, either tight-fitting or loose, a turban always, and

Dress,

leather shoes. In the villages the upper garment is a sheet or Chapter III, B. blanket, and the legs, except for the waist-cloth (dhoti), are bare. Money and valuables are carried tied up in a corner of the sheet, Religious Life. and an idiomatic Punjabi word for "rich" is "one who has a hom to his sheet." Turbans are worn by all classes, and are generally white, though the banias and khatris generally wear them of pink or red cloth. A little attention will enable one to distinguish in many cases, from the mode of tving the turban, the religion, caste, and profession of the wearer. Shoes are worn of two shapes, either with the sole very narrow in the middle, or of the ordinary shape. This distinction is often of great service to trackers.

The upper dress of the women is, as a rule, a sheet or loose jacket of coloured country cloth. The Musalmanis wear the ordinary trousers, loose at the top, but tightly gathered into plaits at the ankle. The Hindu women generally wear a short, coloured petticoat (gogra), and in some parts of the district both trousers and petticoats are worn. A sheet (chiddar) is worn over the head,

commonly made of coarse white cloth.

The food of the common people consists of barley, gram, sometimes wheat, jowar, bajra, moth, and mungi, and butter-milk. The general custom is to bake thick cakes, which are eaten in the morning with lassi, and in the evening with dái (split grain) or mungi, or more commonly of gram and moth. In the hot weather a dish of boiled moth and bajra is substituted for the evening cakes. During the hot season, Muhammadans get their bread baked at the common oven ; but otherwise it is baked on a girdle. Where greens (ság) are to be had, they often take the place of dál, and if a man is well-to-do he uses butter-milk twice a day; as, in the estimation of a Jat, there is no food comparable to it. Salt, chillies, and other condiments are also used. The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 :-

"The staple food-grains are wheat, barley, gram, jowdr, bajra, and Indian corn. Wheat, barley, and gram are sown from the end of September to the end of November, and harvested from the 1st April to the middle of June; jowar, hajra, and Indian corn are sown from the 15th June to the end of July (jowdr sometimes even in April and May, should rain fall in those months), and harvested from 15th October to 15th December. For the spring crops rain is required in August and September to moisten the ground for sowing them, and again in January and February to bring them on. The autumn crops require rain in July, August, and a little in Soptember. Heavy rain is injurious to the former in April and May, and to the latter in October and November; but unless it be prolonged wet weather, no great harm is done. The average annual consumption of a family of five souls, including an old person and two children, is for agriculturists 1,825 seers, and for non-agriculturists 1,460 seers. Of the grains mentioned above, the grain caten varies with the time of year, but wheat is most largely consumed,"

The women in this district are generally fine-looking, but few are handsome. Their part is to guide the house, and, though looked upon as drudges, they still have much influence, and a wife is a highly-prized possession. The standard of morality is, how-ever, lamentably low, and the number of suits and criminal prosecutions arising out of love intrigues of a more or less guilty

Social and

Dress.

Food,

Condition of women.

Chapter III, B. Social and

Religious Life. Condition of

women.

Marriage customs.

nature is very great. It is almost the universal custom for the parents of girls to receive at the time of betrothal considerable presents, proportioned to the rank of life of the parties. The betrothal takes place at a very early age, and the failure to fulfil such contracts at the appointed time is another frequent cause of litigation. The chief occupations of the women are to cook the food for their husbands and brothers, to take it out to them when at work in the fields, and to spin wool. One or more spinning-wheels are found in every house.

It is usual, as already observed, to betroth children in very early life. The negotiation is conducted generally through the village barber or a Brahman. Betrothals and marriages are made the opportunity of feasting and prodigal expense. The ceremonies are performed for Musalmans by the Kazi, and for Hindus and others by Brahmans, who read texts from the "Puranas." The Jats, here as well as in Lahore, adhere to the Levitical custom of karewa, in accordance with which a brother marries his brother's widow. The ceremony is called chadar dáina, or "throwing the sheet," and is completed by the man throwing his sheet over the woman's head. In Sikh times this custom used to be enforced even against the woman's consent; and it is to be feared that even now this is sometimes the case. In united communities it is often customary for a man's friends to contribute, each according to his means, towards the expenses of a marriage in his house, on the understanding that when they have the like need, he shall contribute the same amount. Strict account is kept of these gifts, and the obligation to repay them when opportunity arises is held to be very stringent, so much so that suits have been brought to enforce it. This custom is called tambol.

General statistics and distribution of religion.

Table No. VII. shows the numbers in each tabsil and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII. gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III., IIIA., IIIB. of the report of that census

give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hin-

| Religion. | Raral | Urban | Total | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | population. | population. | population. | | |
| Hindu Sikh Jain Musalman Christian | 2,410 2,731 9 4,947 | 4,907 1,372 41 4,128 283 | 2,593 2,595 12 4,774 26 | | |

| Sect | Rural population. | Total population. |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Sunnis Shinhs Wahabis Others and unspecified | 962 315 017 3514 | 0-6 0-6 38:3 |

dus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalman population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA. of the Census Report ; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very

imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and Chapter III, B. tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religious of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsils can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VIII.

Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religion,

The only great annual fair held in the district is that at Mukt- Religious gatherings sar, in connection with which a horse and cattle show was formerly held. The Muktsar fair is held in the middle of January, on the Makar San Krant-when the sun enters the sign of Capricornand is one of the great Sikh festivals. It lasts three days. On the first day, the worshippers bathe in the Sacred Tank; on the second, they repair to the Holy Mound (Tibbi Sahib), where the warlike Guru Har Govind stood and discharged his arrows against the Imperial forces; and on the third, visits are made to other holy places, the Holy Court (Darbar Sahib), &c. The festival is in commemoration of a battle fought in 1705-6 by Gurú Har Govind, the third Sikh Gurú, against the pursuing Imperial forces which overtook him at Muktsar, and cut his followers to pieces. The Gurú himself escaped, and had the bodies of his followers burned with the usual rites. He declared that they had all obtained mukti-the final emancipation of their souls from the ills of transmigration, that peaceful state which is the goal of the pious Hindú and Sikh alike-and promised the same blessing to all his followers who should thereafter, on the anniversary of that day, bathe in the Holy Pool, which had been filled by rain from heaven in answer to his prayer for water. On this spot a fine tank was afterwards dug by Ranjit Singh, and called Muktisards (the pool of salvation), which was afterwards contracted into Muktsar, from which the adjoining fown, founded by the Gurn after the battle, derives its name. The tank, commenced by Ranjit Singh, was continued by the Maharaja of Patials, and is now being gradually completed by the British Government. It is constructed of solid masonry, is 606 feet long by 601 broad, shaded on all sides by venerable pipal trees, and will, when finished, be not only an ornament to the district, but a great public benefit to the inhabitants of the dry and thirsty tabsil of Muktsar. The annual attendance at the fair may be estimated at about 50,000 souls. Besides the tank, the other shrines of Muktsar are, as stated above, the Holy Mound, the Holy Darbar, and Holy Tent, which latter are close together on the western side of the tank. Near the Holy Mound is a second and smaller one, which has been gradually heaped up by handfuls of earth brought from the bottom of the Sacred Tank and thrown on it by the pilgrims, as stones are east upon cairns in other lands. Another yearly fair, of much smaller dimensions, is held at Damdama, "the breathing-place," at which Guru Govind halted in his flight from Bhatinda before the battle of Muktsar.

Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life.

There is a fair also held in March at Nathana, in honour of a Hindú Saint named Kálú, reputed founder of the village, who is said to have excavated a large pond with one scoop of his hand, and deposited the earth taken out in a heap close by, where it Religious gatherings, forms an object of popular veneration. On the second day of the fair, those who attend it go over to bathe in the sacred pond at Ganga, four miles off. As many as 20,000 people gather to this fair annually. Another important gathering is that at the fair and horse show held yearly in January since 1880 at Jalálábad, the chief town of the Mamdot State. There are other local fairs of inferior interest held at Mári-Dharmkot, and other places throughout the district, which are not deserving of more particular mention.

Ferozepore Mission.

The following account of the Ferozepore Mission has been kindly supplied by the Rev. F. J. Newton, the Missionary in charge :-

"The Mission at Ferozepore is connected with the American Presbyterian Church, and is a branch of the Ludhiana Mission, which is the technical name by which our Mission in the Punjab is known. Ferozepore was occupied by the American Missionaries of Lahore in 1870, and for the ten years following was conducted by native ordained ministers. Since my arrival in the beginning of 1881, one of the main features of the Mission here has been medical work. Patients have been treated during the sammer months in a dispensary rented and fitted up for the purpose in the city, as well as in private houses; and during the winter in the villages, either at my own tent, when I am on tour, or in a house loaned for the purpose in a village. Combined with this there has been the usual systematic preaching and teaching. In 1881 I conducted a school for the Mazhbi Sikhs, but was obliged in a few months to abandon it, the people showing no ambition to have their children educated. Of late I have been joined by Dr. C. W. Forman, jun., who has taken charge of the dispensary. With him I still continue to treat patients both here and in their own houses. We find this a decided aid to us in securing us a more ready acceptance with the people than we should otherwise obtain. We have working with us two catechists and a colporteur. Mrs. Newton also frequently visits the zenanas of the city, reading the Bible to the women, or teaching them to read. The number of conversions since the Mission was founded has been small. Two or three persons of high, and a few of low easte have made a profession of Christianity, and have now for a number of years lived consistently as Christians. We must consider the results of our Mission hitherto as only general and preparatory."

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tabsil and for the whole district. More detailed

| La | ingna | Proportion per 10.000 of population. | | |
|---|-----------------|--|----|------------|
| Filmfuntar Pabari Pasjabi Pashta | 1 | # 4 # 4 # 4 | 44 | 9,719 4 |
| All Indian Non-India | long: a lang | 9,976 34 | | |

information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

The vernacular language of the district is the ordinary Punjabi ; but it is said that owing to the influence of our schools and courts of law a very marked change in the vocabulary of the common people has taken place in the last 20 years, Punjábi being gradually thrust out by Urdu. Mr. Johnstone, for some time Assistant Commissioner in the district, writes :- "A curious feature, very interesting philologically, is the process of corruption in proper names, which in Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit are always significant. In common usage, however, necording to a general law of dialectic corruption, unaccented syllables are dropped and suffixes contracted. Two or three instances may be given, as indicating the stages of the process :—Abdullah (slave of God) is generally called Dulla or Dullo to which no meaning is attached, and Harnám Dás (slave of the name of Siva) and Dhyan Singh (lion of religious meditation), become Harnama and Dhyann. There can be little doubt that, unless some organized efforts be soon made to investigate the Punjabi dialect, the opportunity for doing so in this district will be lost."

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each tabsil. The figures for female education are probably

| | Education. | Rural popula- tion. | Total popula- tion. |
|----------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Males | Under Instruction Can read and write | 202 | 94 451 |
| Pemalon. | Under instruction Can read and wite | 513 314 | 10.9 |

| Details. | Boys. | Girls. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Raropeans and Eurasiana Native Unrisilans Hiodus Musa mans Sichs | 1,699 930 851 9 | 47 64 3 0 |
| Children of agriculturi to | 1,865 3,04F | 22 91 |

| | | Schools. | ërbolur., | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Acabia Fanskrit Persian Hindi Gurmukhi | 24 24 28 28 | ## ## ## | | 6 3 21 5 46 | 96 10 210 190 343 |
| To | tal | ** | 14 | 81 | F41 |

have small rent-free grants of land.

Social and Religious Life. Language.

Education.

very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion, and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. It is interesting to compare these figures with the following description by Mr. Brandreth of the state of education as it was in 1855. The number of schools in the district, classed according to the languages that are taught in them, is as given in the margin. Some of the teachers are remunerated by presents on marriages, by payment in money or grain collected at harvest time, or by readymade bread every day; others It must be confessed, however, Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life-

Character and disposition of the people. that the number of youths under instruction is lamentably small when compared with the number of the population.

Tables Nos. XL., XLI., and XLII, give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV, shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants. The prevailing crime of the district is that of cattle-lifting. Murders are not frequent, being seldom committed except as a consequence of conjugal infidelity. The morals of both sexes are very loose, and among the Jats intrigues confined to the tribe are not considered disgraceful; but wee to the woman who intrigues with a stranger. The most common offences are housebreaking and theft. Cattle-theft is especially prevalent among the Dogars and other tribes who live along the river, and in the Mahrái territory, where the facility of escape into foreign states offers an apparently irresistible temptation. This district is notorious also for the number of complaints of abduction of married women, but the great mass of these do not come to trial, the complainant being usually quite satisfied at getting his wife back, and caring little about the punishment of the offender.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three

| Assessment, | 1800-70, | 1670-71. | 1871-71, |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Class I (N mber taxed Class II (Amount of tax Class III (Amount of tax Lass III. (Amount of tax Class IV. (Amount of tax Class IV. (Number taxed Class V. (Number taxed Class V. (Number taxed Total (Number taxed Amount of tax Amount of tax | 6,027 1,970 2,478 1,519 | 05 7,604 18 2,066 64 2,160 139 3,543 116 13,831 3,602 29,204 | 287 2,418 109 1,674 52 1,838 2 376 |

years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. In 1872-73, there were 179 persons

brought under the operation of the Income-Tax Act, as enjoying an income in excess of Rs. 750. In the preceding year, all incomes above Rs. 500 being liable, there were 454 persons taxed. Of these, four only were bankers and money-dealers, 86 were general merchants, five dealers in piece-goods, and 13 dealers in grain. Of landed proprietors, 104 persons paid Rs. 1,427. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. The Jat zamindárs carry on the grain trade on their own account, taking the grain away with their own earts and bullocks, hence there are few wealthy traders in the district liable to be taxed. The distribution of licen-

| _ | 1886 | 041. | 1841-82. | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| | Тония, | Villages | fowns. | Villagos. |
| Number of Beanses | 121 3,740 | 343 à,010 | \$,160 | 4010 223 |

ses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over, and villages of under, 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. It

may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans

in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages Chapter III, C. are searcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at pages 63, 64.

Tribes, Castes and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

SECTION C .- TRIBES, CASTES AND LEADING FAMILIES,

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and Statistics and local tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Ferozepore are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners, or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following section; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881.

The census statistics of caste were not compiled for tahsils, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the easte tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the following figures show the general distribution of the agricultural tribes as ascertained by Mr. Brandreth in 1855 :-

Classification of Tribes (Settlement Census 1855).

| | | Locality. | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 25 | ame of | Caste. | Bhet. | Bohl, | Ontlying Habas, | Total, | | | |
| | TTO | slux. | | | | | | | |
| Tak | 12.00 | ALLER, | 44 | - 14 | 7.7 | 5,966 | 76,557 | 56,731 | 108,56 |
| Principle of the Princi | | | - 11 | | 77 | 482 | | *** | 440 |
| Rora, Khatri, Bika | | | | - 22 | 77 | 4,747 | 6,758 | 8,397 | 18,30 |
| Il kh n and Lohar | | | - 61 | - 11 | 177 | 466 | 8,293 | 1,643 | 10,20 |
| Addison . The management | | - :: | - 11 | | 77 | 3,220 | \$4,360 | 13,696 | 81,67 |
| | | | - | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total | | 11,551 | 130,560 | 46,760 | 189,37 |
| | Musal | SHORE. | | | 31 | | | | 4 |
| Jas | | 14 | 1.0 | | 44 | E,465 | 6,167 | 1,881 | 13,18 |
| Riden | | | | 44 | | 19,093 | 3,736 | 1609 | 23,42 |
| Waine | | 100 | 4- | ++ | ++ - | 4,474 | 9,789 | 68 | 7,31 |
| | | | - 4 | ++ | 4.4 | 8,408 | 1,006 | 744 | 7,18 |
| Bhetti Rajni | | | 1.5 | 4.4 | | 6,343 | 3,563 | 2,391 | 17.00 |
| and the sales | | 100 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 8.9 | 1,014 | 1,172 | 0 | 2,20 |
| | | 4.4 | 44 | 4.4 | ++ | 9,763 | 1,674 | 435 | 4,56 |
| Shekh, Maghal, Pa | thán | 7.7 | +4 | ++ | 2.7 | 0,102 | 1,654 | 824 | 9,36 |
| | | 8.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 | ++ | 2,800 | 1,741 | 254 | 4,81 |
| | | 94 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 94 | 2,212 | 3,220 | 768 | 8,50 |
| | | 4.0 | | 11.4 | 44 | 3,365 | 7,521 | \$,0EB | 13,10 |
| Miscellandous | | 1.4 | 175 | 15 | ** | 22,085 | 24,454 | 6,439 | 83,19 |
| | | | | Total | 99 | 77,990 | 86,310 | 10,044 | 132,35 |
| Teta | d Hiedn | a and h | fuent | mana | | 10,641 | 160,275 | 62,810 | 3(1,93 |

distribution of tribes and castes,

Chapter III, C. Tribes. Castes

The following figures show some of the principal Jat and Raiput tribes as returned at the census of 1881 >-

and Leading Families.

Sub-divisions of Yals.

Jat and Raisut tribes.

| Name. | Number. | Same. | | Number. | Name. | Number. |
|---|--|-------|--|--|--|--|
| An ak Odi Ilhatti Barne Bhalliar Budliar Rottaar Paemma Chahat Ctuan Her Bh bolafhar Bur Sangri Slagr | 1,122 8,721 8,721 8,721 1,900 2,800 3,007 1,711 1,495 1,042 4,219 2,173 2,484 4,195 | Mor | 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 8,777 1,114 1,635 1,740 3,436 2,744 7,722 2,633 751 15,048 6,664 973 2,959 | Sellin Saras | 2,412 2,108 716 2,760 762 763 26,108 1,447 1,360 |

Note.—Of the Barar, 26,015 have shown themselves as Sidhu also; and of the Odi, 8,715 as Dhaniwal (other smaller numbers also are similarly shown twice over,

Sub-divisions of Raiputs.

| Name. | Number, | Name. | Number, | Number. | |
|--------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Rhatil | 12,372 3,697 1,223 6,174 4,765 | Rahtor Khokhar Manj Mandahar | \$10 2,404 1,466 487 | Naipal | 1,35q 1,500 6:1 455 |

Note.-Of the Naipal, 1,000 are shown as Bhattl also; and other smaller numbers also are similarly shown twice over.

Agricultural tribes of the bket.

"The cultivators of this tract," writes Mr. Brandreth, " are almost all Muhammadans; out of a total population of 53,022, 48,510 are Muhammadans and only 4,152 Hindus. The Muhammadans number therefore 20 per cent. Of the whole agricultural population, the principal cases are the Dogars, Bhattis (Naipáls), Gujars, Raens, and Musalman Jats. Very little can be said for their skill as cultivators. The Ráens, and some of the Musalmán Jats, are indeed glorious exceptions; but the other castes are very far inferior to the stout Hindú Jats, who form the staple of the agricultural community in the rohi. They are utterly devoid of energy, and are the most apathetic, unsatisfactory race of people I ever had anything to do with. They will exert themselves occasionally to go on a cattle-stealing expedition, or to plunder some of the quiet, well-conducted Raens, who live in constant fear of their marauding neighbours; but their exertions are seldom directed to any better end. They take not the slightest pride or interest in any agricultural pursuit; their fields are cultivated in the most slovenly manner, you see none of the neatly kept houses, well fenced fields, fat bullocks, and wells kept in good repair, which distinguish the industrious castes. The hovels in which they live are generally half in ruins; no fences ever protect

their fields; their cattle are half starved; and their wells often in the most dilapidated condition; notwithstanding the quantity of of waste land in every direction, they will not, if they can possibly pay their revenue without it, bring a single additional acre of land into cultivation."

The oldest proprietary classes are the Gujars, Naipals, and Agricultural tribes Dogars. The Dogars occupy the western, and the Gujars the eastern portion of the bhet, the intermediate portion being the

country of the Naipals.

The Gujars were the first settlers in the bhet. They state that they were originally Puar Rajputs, and came from Dhara-Nagari in the south of India, the exact locality of which is unknown; that first they migrated to Ránia in Sirsa, and thence to Kasúr. From hence, about A.D. 1800, they moved to the neighbourhood of Makhu; but being driven out from there by the Naipuls, who crossed over from Kasár some years later, they finally settled down about Dharmkot, where they are now found. They are divided into two gots or class, the Char and the Kathawa. Originally rather a pastoral than an agricultural race, the Gujars are unwilling cultivators, and much addicted to theft, especially of cattle. Though Musalmans they preserve relies of a Hindu origin in many of their customs. Their women wear the Hindu garment, the gogra or petticoat. Marriages are not contracted between parties belonging to the same got or subdivision of the tribe; and the custom of karewa prevails. Brahman parchits also take part in their social and religious ceremonials.

The Naipals are a sub-caste of the Bhattis, for an account of which tribe see Gazetteer of Hissar. They state that they migrated from Sirsa to Pak Pattan, thence to Kasur, and from Kasur, with the assistance of Kardar Dina Beg, to Ferozepore. At one time they were spread all over the country from Makhu westward to Ferozepore, but were driven eastward by the Dogars, and displacing the Gujars settled down about Makhu and Fatahgarh. Under the rule of the Aluwala Raja they were virtually independent, and only paid a small rent in kind occasionally when the Kardar happened to be strong enough to enforce it. They are but poor agriculturists, and notorious thieves. Marriage is permitted among

them between blood relations.

(See ante Chapter II., pp. 14,15.) The Dogars are supposed to be converted Chauhan and Punwar Rajputs from the neighbourhood of Delhi. Their own account is that they migrated from Delhi to the neighbourhood of Pok Pattan, spread thence along the bank of the Satlej, and entered the Ferozepore district about 1750. The Ferozepore Dogars are all descended from a common ancestor called Bahlol, but are called Mahh Dogars, from Mahu, Bahlol's grandfather. Bahlol had three sons, Bamba, Langar, and Sammu. The Dogars of Ferozepore and Mallanwala are descended from Bamba, those of Kházi from Langar, and those of Kasúr from Sammu. Those of Ferozepore consider themselves superior to all the other numerous sub-castes, and are very particular as to those with whom they mate their daughters, though they themselves take wives indiscriminately from all the other sub-castes. Infanticide was formerly common among them,

Chapter III. C. Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

of the bact :

Gujara,

Nalpals.

Dogars,

Chapter III, C. Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families

Dogars.

but has ceased to be so now. Sir H. Lawrence has described them as "tall, handsome, and sinewy, with large aquiline noses; "fanciful, violent, and tenacious of what they consider their rights, "yet susceptible to kindness and not wanting in courage."

To this Mr. Brandreth adds : - "The Jewish face which is found among the Dogars, and in which they resemble the Afghans, is very remarkable, and makes it probable that there is very little Chauhan blood in their veins, notwithstanding the fondness with which they attempt to trace their connection with that ancient family of the Raiputs. Like the Gujars and Naipals, they are great thieves, and prefer pasturing cattle to cultivating. Their favourite crime is cattle-stealing. There are, however, some respectable persons among them, especially in the Ferozepore iláka. It is only within the last few years that the principal Dogars have begun to wear any covering for the head. Formerly the whole population, as is the case with the poorer classes still, wore their long hair over their shoulders, without any covering either of sheet or turban. Notwithstanding the difference of physiognomy, the Dogars preserve evident traces of some connection with the Hindus in most of their family customs, in which they resemble the Hindus much more than the orthodox Muhammadans."

Jat tribes of the roll.

Of the agricultural tribes of the rohi, Mr. Brandreth gives a far more favourable description. They are mainly Hindus or Sikhs belonging to the great Jat tribe, and are described as possessing "all the good qualities, the industry, the zeal for agricultural "pursuits, and the straightforward disposition which Settlement "Officers delight to dwell on." The principal claus (gots) are,—Barár, Gil. Dháriwal, and Khosa. Each of these has its own special locality, a defined group of villages, known as the tappa or portion of the clan.

The Barks or Sidhus.

The Barárs are an admitted off shoot of the great Bhatti family of Sirsa (Bhatiána) and Jaisalmír. They trace their descent to one Sidhu, grandfather of Barár, who was the first to migrate to these parts. From the first of these they derive the name of Sidhu, by which they are often designated, though as a rule most members of the tribe are content to accept Barár as their eponymous hero. They form two main divisions: (1) The families inhabiting Kot-Kapára, Muktsar, Mari, and Moodkee, and the native state of Faridkot; and (2) the families of Bháchan and Mahráj, to which belongs the famous Phulkián represented by the Rajás of Patiala, Jhind, and Nábha. (See also ante, page 23.)

The Barars are inferior as cultivators to the other Jat tribes; they wear finer clothes, and consider themselves a more illustrious race. In days gone by they were the most desperate dacoits of the country; and infanticide flourished to such an extent among them that scarcely a young girl was to be found in all their villages. The origin of this crime is said to have been that a chief of Nabha was once entrapped into betrothing his daughter to a man of an inferior caste; the chief kept his word, and completed the marriage, but to prevent the recurrence of a similar disgrace, agreed with all his tribe to put to death all daughters that should thereafter be born to them. The practice is now believed to be extinct.

Next in importance to the Barárs are the Gils, found in the Chirak Chuhar-Chak, Dharmkot, and Sada-Singh circles. They claim to be descended from Pirthipal, a Varriya Rajput, Raja of Garhmathála, who, having no issue by his Rajput wives, by the advice of his astrologers married a Bhálar Jat woman by whom he had a son. The story then runs that the child was, through the jealousy of the king's other wives, exposed in a marshy spot and left to perish; but was fortunately resented by the Raja's minister, who adopted him and called him Gil from gill, "wet"), with reference to the place from which he had rescued him. This child became the progenitor of all the Gils.

This is the most peaceful and industrious, and the most skilled in agriculture, of all the Jat tribes of the district. They inhabit the Badni circle, and the adjoining territory in the states of Patiala and Nabha. Mr. Brandreth speaks of them as "the best agricul-

turists of the district."

This is the last and smallest of the four chief Jat tribes; they occupy only a few villages to the south of Kot Isa Khán. They claim to have been Tunwar Rajpúts, who having been driven from their home at Dehlí by the Chauháns, took to plundering the country, whence their name, which signifies "plunderers." Tired at length of this life they gave a daughter in marriage to the Dháriwáls and were adopted into the Jat community. As cultivators they rank with the Gils, before the Barárs, but below

the Dhariwals.

The only tribe of any size in this district of a distinctly criminal character is that of the Baurias. Their principal haunts are the villages of Taraj and Sukanand, but they are found scattered throughout the district, one or more families residing in nearly every village, where they are entertained principally for their excellence as trackers. Their tradition says that they come from far south, and possibly they are connected with the hunting tribes of Southern India. Their name is taken from the baura or snare with which, as previously mentioned, they capture deer. They call themselves orthodox Hindus, but their worship is confined to that of Káli, or Durgi, whom they regard as a goddess of help as well as of vengeance; and their only spontaneous literature (if that may be so called, which is unwritten) consists in songs and hymns to her praise. Their language is unintelligible to the ordinary villagers, who stigmatise it as an argot or thieves' dialect. They themselves say it is a heritage, which is more likely; it approximates in character to the Sanskritic dialects of more Southera India, with many non-Sanskritic vocables imbedded in it, Their character and morality are very low, but their thefts are generally petty, and their reputation is rather that of gipsies in England than of more dangerously criminal tribes. At present their chief and favourite occupation is that of hunting, and their principal weapon the snare, in the use of which they are very skilful; but gradually they are rising from the hunting to the agricultural stage, and but for the baneful system of caste which prevents them from intermarriage outside their own tribe, they would doubtless soon be merged in the orderly classes of the

Chapter III, C. Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families

Gila.

Dhariwals.

Khosas.

Criminal tribes : Baurias, Harals, and Sansis. Chapter III, C.

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families-

Criminal tribes : Baurias, Harnis, and Sánsis, community. Physically they are a small dark race, with countenances which show very small intelligence, but much low cunning. Their favourite food is a kind of lizard (sanda), found plentifully in the waste land of the rohi.* Of their skill in tracking Mr. Brandreth writes:—

"The system of tracking is carried on with very great success in this district, and is the principal means by which crimes of all sorts are detected. The Baurias are the most successful trackers, and every Bauria has more or less knowledge of the art, but it is also practised by other castes; there are many Jats who are very good trackers. It appears to me a most wonderful art. In almost every village there are one or more persons who have studied it. When a theft takes place, the sufferer iminediately sends for a tracker, with whom he makes an agreement, either to pay him one or two rapees, and take his chance of the property being recovered, or to pay him a larger sum in the event only of its being found. It is in the case of cattle thefts that the tracking system is most successful. I suppose about half the number of stolen cattle are recovered in this manner. It must not be concluded, however, that half the number of thieves are also apprehended, for the practice of the cattle stealer is this: He drives the stolen animal as far as he thinks it safe to do so, and then ties it up in some desert spot and leaves it there. After a few hours he returns to the spot; within that period it is decided whether the track has been lost or not. If the trackers are successful they come to the spot where the animal has been left, and carry it back with them, but give themselves no trouble about the thief; if unsuccessful the thief returns and appropriates it.

"The best trackers, however, do not confine themselves to this species of tracking alone; they are able to recognise a man by his footprints. Where other people would study a person's face with the view of recognising him again, they study the print of his feet. They pay particular attention to the footprints of any known had characters. I have met with some extraordinary instances of the accuracy of their knowledge in this respect. It is only a few days since that I committed a man to the Sessions for the murder of a child for its ornaments, who was detected solely by the impression of his feet being recognised. The headmen of the village went with the tracker to the spot where the murder had been committed. He followed the tracks of the murderer for some distance towards the villages and at last said: 'These are evidently the footprints of so and so' naming one of the residents of the village. The headman immediately went to the bouse of the person indicated, and found the ornaments buried in the wall. The man confessed his guilt. In taking his evidence I asked the tracker how he was able to recognise the prisoner by his footprints. His reply was that it would have been very strange if he had not, when he saw them every day of his life."

The Harnis and Sansis are very few in number, and but little information can be collected as to their habits in this district. They are generally regarded as addicted to more serious crime than the Baurias, while they certainly are more filthy and degraded in their manners. They are for the most part of nomad habits, and live in rade tents or huts made of reeds (sirki).

Mercantile castes,

Of the Banyas of Ferozepore, no fewer than 10,093 returned themselves as Agarwál at the census of 1881. Of the Aroras 5,079 returned themselves as Uttarádhi, and 3,432 as Dakhana; of the Khatris 3,779 as Banjáhi, 474 as Báhri, and 419 as Sarin.

[&]quot;The Jats also est them, but purchase them from the Sansis and Baurias, who are alone skilled to find them.

The Mandot Nawabs .- This family of Hassanzai Pathans came from Kasúr. When Maharaja Ranjit Singh ruled the Punjab, Nawab Qutb-ul-din Khan, the grandfather of the present Nawab held Kasúr. The Maharaja took Kasúr and let Quib-ul-din Khin take Mamdot. Qath-ul-din Khan had two sons, Jamal-ul-din Khán and Jalál-ul-din Khán. The former had sovereign powers until he was deposed by the British Government. He died in 1863, leaving two sons, Muhammad Khán and Khán Bahádur Khán, neither of whom succeeded his father, but after a long dispute Jalal-ul-din Khan inherited the family jagir; while his two nephews got an annual allowance. One of them, namely, Khan Bahadur Khán, is now living at Lahore; the other died some time ago. Nawab Jalal-nl-din Khan was made an Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Nizám-ul-din Khán the present Nawab, who is about to take charge of his property from the Court of Wards.

The Sodhis.—The Khatris of Muktsar are for the most part of the Sodhi sub-division. They own 19 villages. It is well known that, during the Sikh rule, the Sodhis played a very conspicuous part. According to their account, their accestor, Kälräi, ruled at Lahore, and his brother, Kälpat, at Kasúr. The latter drove out Kálrái, who took refuge with some king in the Deccan, whose daughter he married. Their son, Sodhi Rái, reconquered Lahore, and Kálpat in his turn became an exile. He went to Benares and studied the Vedas, on which account he obtained the name of Bedi. All the Sikh Gürüs were either Bedis or Sodhis; Gürü Nanak belonged to the former, Gürü Gobind to the latter family. The most important Sodhi families in Muktsar are those of Gürü Har Sahái, Mallan. Other Sodhi families, residing at Butar in tahsíl Mogha, hold several estates in Muktsar, in jágir.

The Gura Harsahai Family trace their succession in a direct line from Gura Ramdas, after whom the great Sikh Temple of Amritsar is called. The founder of the family was Gárú Jiwan Mal, who in Sambat 1909 came from Muhammadpur in the Chunian tahsil of the Lahore district, and settled at the place now known as Guru Harsahai, so named by the founder in honour of his son. He was succeeded in order by Gura Ajit Singh, Guru Amir Singh, Guru Golab Singh, Guru Fatteh Singh, and Bishen Singh, who is now living. The religious influence of the family was decidedly great up to the time of Guru Golab Singh, not only among the Sikhs of the neighbouring districts and foreign States, but in Siálkot, Rawal Pindi, the Deraját, Kohát, and even as far as Kabul; but this influence has been decreasing from Guru Fatteh Singh's time, whose family quarrels with his sons continued until his death. Now the family has but little influence, and that too within a very limited circle; and it is believed that, should the present family quarrel between the three brothers, including the present Guru, namely, Bishen Singh, continue longer, this leading family will soon sink to the level of common landholders.

The Sodhis proper.—Next to the Gurus come the Sodhis as regards religious influence. Sodhis Jagat Singh and Bhagat

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The leading families.

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Village Communities and Tenures-

The leading families.

Singh were two brothers, who owned lands in the Moga and Mukt-sar tahsils. Jagat Singh's son is Sodhi Man Singh, who is now an Honorary Assistant Commissioner at Butar in this district. Solhis Rajindar Singh and Indar Singh are the sons of Sodhi Bhagat Singh. The former is Honorary Magistrate at Baga-purana, and Indar Singh at Sultan Khanwala.

The Pir Pathans.—Pir Abbas Khan, late Honorary Magistrate of Ferozepore, was formerly Government Agent at Bahawalpur, and subsequently a pensioner at Ferozepore, where he acquired some landed property. His son, Pir Ahmed Ali Khan, is on the Board of Honorary Magistrates of the City of Ferozepore.

SECTION D.-VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII, of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main subdivisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these subdivisions follows another form which itself often varies from one subdivision to another. Indeed the very nomenclature of this classification was unknown before the time of the regular settlement; and, popularly, the tenures are still distinguished by the names of the tribe among which they are severally prevalent. Thus, the Zamindári tenure is known as that of the Dogars and Naipals ; while the Pattidari and Bhaiachara forms are par excellence Jut tenures. The following paragraphs are abridged from Mr. Brandreth's Settlement Report :-

The Dogar and Naipal tenure.

The Dogar and Naipal tenure (samindari) is principally met with in the bhet. These castes held the country long before the Sikhs acquired dominion over them. Before that time they appear to have been almost independent; they principally pastured cattle, and did not trouble themselves much about cultivation. The Sikhs, however, urged on the cultivation to a much greater extent than was before known, and took the rent in kind from both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators, making over a certain portion (which was generally a third, but sometimes a fourth) of the hakimi hissa, or rent share, to the proprietors in acknowledgment of their rights. It is a curious thing that it is not by any means all or nearly all the resident Dogars who are proprietors. The proprietary rights were confined to certain chiefs and to their descendants; and there are many Dogar cultivators of near relationship to them who have no proprietary rights whatever, and are only common cultivators. On the other han I, there are few Naipals who are without proprietary rights. It is probably owing to their pastoral habits, and the little value they have hitherto attached to cultivated ground, that these castes, and the Dogars in particular, very seldom divided the

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and Tenures-

The Dogar and

Naipal tenure.

village area in accordance with their shares, but have generally Chapter III, D. held all the land in common. Hence the record of such villages

as samindári.

When the villages owned by these castes came under the dominion of the British Government, the grain payment was commuted into a money assessment, and the Settlements were all made with the Dogar or Naipal proprietors. These proprietary bodies, however, being altogether unaccustomed to money rates, and unwilling to incur the responsibility of them, with very few exceptions attempted to sub-let their villages to Hindu traders on the same terms which they had enjoyed under the Sikh government, the sub-lessees standing in the place of the Sikh Kardar, paying the Government revenue, and collecting the rents in the manner described above. This method of procedure, however, was forbidden by order of the Punjab Government.

In a village so held, all non-proprietary cultivators paid their cent in kind previous to the regular Settlement. Even in the case of such crops as tobacco or vegetables, the rents were either paid in kind, or by what is called bikru, or sale of the crops. The cultivator sold the crop on the ground without dividing it, with the sanction of the proprietor, and then paid him the same share of the price that he would have done of the crop had it been divided. At the time of the Settlement all the cultivators with rights of occupancy received permission to commute their former rent in kind for a money payment, the maximum rate of which, including all expenses, has been fixed at 30 per cent." on the Government demand. In special cases, as where the cultivator has sunk a well at his own expense, or broken up the waste land at some cost to himself, a lower rate has been fixed, and the same considerations have been held to confer on him rights of occupancy. It has also been laid down that at any future period either the proprietors or the cultivators shall be permitted to substitute a money payment instead of that in kind, provided that their application for this purpose is preferred in the month of Jeth, i.e., before the rainy season commences, and before any expectations can be formed regarding the nature of the ensuing harvest.

The dues of village servants (kamins) are deducted from the common stock before the division of the proprietor's share is made. In the same manner are also deducted about a seer in the maund for the patwari, together with a quantity, which varies from about two to four seers in the maund, and is called kharch. It is taken by the proprietor to cover the expenses to which he is put in

guarding and dividing the crop.

Total ... 30 per cent,

^{*} The items of which this rate is made up may be set down as follows :-... 5 per cent. Lambardári allowance at ... 447 444 Village expenses 31 Patwari's allowance ... Road fund 154 489 100 ...

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The Dogar and Naipal tenure. The manner in which the division of the crop (batái) is usually managed, is thus described by Mr. Brandreth:—

"In the first place a small heap is usually set apart for the kamini kharch, and other dues above referred to. This is not weighed or calculated with any pretension to accuracy, but is merely set apart from the rest of the produce as well as the cultivator can judge by his eye of the proportionate quantity that will be required to meet these extra charges. Then, supposing the proprietor's share to be one-fourth (which is the usual amount), the remainder is divided into four equal heaps. One of these heaps is then measured with the tops, a wooden measure containing two-and-a-half seers, and the amount due on account of the kharch. kambri dues, &c., is calculated thereon and taken out of the small heap above described. Thus, where the amount of the kharch is said, for instance, to be four seers in the maund, this does not mean four seers on every maund of the whole crop, but four seers on every maund of the fourth share, or what is called the hakimi hima, including therefore the deductions on account of kamini, &c. This amount will be actually less than a secr in the mand calculated on the whole crop. If there is any grain left in the small heap after paying these dues, and the harvest has been a good one, and both parties are charitably disposed, it is generally distributed to fakirs, otherwise it is divided in equal portions among the four heaps. If there is any deficiency it has to be made good in equal portions in the same manner. The proprietor has then his choice of the four heaps, and having selected one of them carries it off to his granary, without any more weighing or measuring. Besides the share of grain, the proprietor is also entitled to a share of the straw which is left after the grain has been trodden out; this is generally less then his share of the grain. Where his share of the grain is a fourth, his share of the straw is generally a fifth or sixth; but from this there are no deductions on account of extra charges. In some villages the straw is not divided into shares, but what is called a pand, i.e., a net which holds about a coolle's load, is contributed for each plough. The proceeding here described is that called bidwali or batdi, and this is the rule by which the reats are usually paid; but sometimes, with the consent of both parties, the system of kankat, or appraisement of the crop, is substituted for it. In that case, the proprietor's share is not converted into money at the market price of the grain, as would appear to be the case in some districts, but the produce of the cultivation having been estimated by the appraisers, this estimate is accepted in licu of the actual produce; and after the crop has been cut and stored, the cultivator has to pay every item of the rent in the same manner as he would do if the batai had taken place.

"There are also many other customs," Mr. Brandreth continues, "of greater or less importance connected with this system of payment in kind, which vary very much in different villages. In some villages, for instance, each cultivator of a jog (yoke of oxen), or sixth share of a well, is allowed to feed one pair of bullocks from the green crops on the well land, and sometimes a few or one other animal besides, without any payment being made to the proprietor. . . . In other villages, again, the cultivator is allowed to cut a certain portion of the crop for his cattle by measurement ; in others he may cut as much of the crop as he chooses, but he has to pay for it by appraisement in grain on a calculation of the average produce of the remaining crop. If the cultivator has dug the well which he works at his own expense, he generally receives a certain portion, as a fifth or a sixth, of the hakimi hissa, or proprietary share of the crop, in addition to all other privileges. In many villages the proprietor is entitled to cut a certain small portion of the green crop for his own use, or, if he does not do so, to appropriate the whole produce of that portion when it becomes ripe. It must not be cut, however, in the centre of the field, but at the corners or sides, but this custom is also subject to great varieties in differ-

out village."

The nature of the Jat (pattiduri and bhaidchara), tenures Mr. Brndreth explains by describing the manner in which the location of a village first takes place. The Jats did not, like the

Jat tenures.

Dogars and Rijputs, take violent possession of the country, and Chapter III, D. override every other claim. There are few villages in the district more than sixty or seventy years old, and therefore all the circumstances connected with their foundation are very well known. A new village would be usually founded in the following manner.

" A certain number of samindars . . . would determine on migrating from their native village. One or two of their most influential men would then go to the Kardar, or ruler of the country, and make an agreement with him for acquiring possession of some one of the numerous deserted sites with which the country was covered, and the land attached to it. The agreement on the part of the zamindars would probably be to pay a certain share of the produce of their fields, generally small at first and increased afterwards; and on the part of the Kardar to grant them a certain quantity of land rent free, either in payment for their services, or in acknowledgment of their proprietary right, to whichever cause it may be attributed; a nazardna or present of a horse, or of a sum of money, would be given at the same time by the ramindar, to the Kardar. The rent-free land was called inam. The Kardar, as far as he was concerned, would probably only confer it on the two or three influential men who appeared in his presence; but among themselves they could agree to divide it in regular shares; sometimes every one of the original occupants would possess a share, in other instances only a limited number of them, while the light rates fixed for the land they might cultivate would be a sufficient inducement for others to settle in the new village without requiring a share in the inam.

"The first thing the new settlers set about is to select a site for their village: they never build their houses on the old deserted site, for this they say would be very unlucky, the first settlers having long ago taken all the barkat (blessing) out of that spot. The laying the foundation of a village is called, from the ceremony with which it is accompanied, mori gárna. This consists in planting a pole to the north side of the intended habitation; the neighbouring samindars are invited to be witnesses, and sweetments are distributed among them. To have borne a part in this ceremony is considered the strongest evidence in support of proprietary right. If the pole should take root, and put out branches and become a tree, this is considered a most auspicious circumstance; the tree is then always called the mori tree, and is regarded with great veneration. In the uplands a branch either of the jand or of the pild tree is always taken for the mori; in the lowlands the beri is generally used; it must be always some fruit-hearing tree; the mori is generally cight or ten feet high, and is planted about three feet in the ground; beneath it is always buried some rice, betel nut, gur, and a piece of red cloth. They next build a well, in the expense of which all the new settlers join, and pay for it in the proportion of their shares in the village.

"The next process is to divide the village land by lot in accordance with the ancestral shares of the different castes, or families, who have founded the village, or with any other system of shares, on which they may have agreed to distribute their proprietary rights. For this purpose the whole area is first marked off into two or more primary divisions called terafs. The tarafs are then subdivided again into two or more portions called pattie; and the pattie again into larie. There are not, however, always so many subdivisions as those here referred to, the number depends upon the size of the village, the castes, the families, the party feelings, and such like circumstances; sometimes there are three orders of subdivision, sometimes two, sometimes one, often no primary subdivision at all,

just as the circumstances of the case may require.

"The last subdivision, whatever it may be, after deducting, if necessary, a sufficient quantity of land to be held common, for grazing purposes or for cultivation by non-proprietary residents, is then apportioned in separate shares. These shares, as being the most convenient size, are usually made to represent the quantity of land which can be cultivated by a plough, which is generally about thirty ghomdes, but which varies with reference to the nature of the soil, the breed of cattle used in ploughing,

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&c., &c. The shares are consequently always called ploughs, but they have no necessary connection with the quantity of land capable of cultivation by a plough. Where the fractional shares have in the course of time become too minute for the comprehension of the villagers, I have known them solve their difficulties by doubling the number of ploughs, without making any increase to the cultivated area. In other instances I have known the proprietors divide the lands reserved for their own cultivation into smaller ploughs, and that appertioned to non-proprietary cultivators into larger. Thus both proprietary and non-proprietary cultivators paid by back nominally at the same rate, but in reality the latter were assessed much higher.

"The distribution of pattie and ploughs by lot usually took place in the following manner: Balls made of cow-dung were used for the lots, in which each shareholder placed his mark, either a piece of cloth or pottery, or a ring, or anything else by which he might be known. The order in which the lands were to be taken was fixed beforehand. A little boy or ignorant person was then called to take up the lots, and whoseever's lot came out first did not get his choice of the lands, but took the first number on the list as previously fixed, and so on with the rest of the lots. The primary subdivisions, or tarafa, were, of course, first fixed, and in this the whole village was concerned. Then the members of each taraf cast lots for the pattis; the members of each patti for the laris, and, lastly, the members of each lari for the separate shares or ploughs.

"After a few years of grain-payments, and when a rillage had acquired stability, it was usual for the Sikh Government to fix a money assessment. At the same time the land insim, in possession of the headmen was usually resumed, and a money allowance given instead of it. The indm often amounted to 20 or 40 per cent, on the revenue demand, and was never less then 10 per cent. The headmen in their turn were obliged to make their own bargain with the other shareholders; they could not keep the whole of the index for themselves, though they of course took care to retain the lion's share.

"In some villages, the distribution by lot which was made at the commencement has lasted to the present day. This is the case particularly in the Mari ilaka, where the revenue has always been very light. But as a general rule, under the Sikh administration, many subsequent distributions have taken place in order more easily to meet the Government demand, and to fill up shares which had been abaudoned in consequence of its heavy pressure. In these distributions all traces of the original shares have usually been lost, the original proprietors retaining in their possession only so much land as it was worth their while to cultivate, and making the remainder over to new cultivators whose status in time came to resemble their own.

"At the Summary Settlement no change was introduced in the mode of distributing the revenue demand, which still continued to be paid by a rate (bdch) on ploughs or other shares recognized by the people. As to the indm, great diversity of practice prevailed prior to the Regular Settlement, when owing to the complexity of accounts which would have been involved by the registration of claims, now infinitesimally sub-divided, and hence practically valueless, a general resumption took place, special allowance being made during the lifetime of certain individuals."

Riparian customs

The Moga tabsil is the only one unaffected by river actions regulating property. In the remaining tabsils the deep-stream rule generally determine. the boundaries of jurisdictions, but it does not apply to land capable of identification carried away en masse to or from the Mamdot Jagir or the Kapurthalla State. Land thrown up by the stream is assigned to the village contiguous to which it appears, except when the quantity is so large as to be beyond the farming powers of the village. In such case a Government chak is formed. Disputes as to alluvial land between villages on the same side of the deep stream are disposed of in the same way as boundary

disputes, and any surplus area remaining after the claims of such Chapter III, D. villages have been made good is formed into a Government chak. In the event of an entire village area being washed away, subsequent accretions in the same place are made over to the proprietary body of the extinguished village. If land of which the revenue is free or assigned be carried away, the assignment is treated as resumed, and land incapable of identification sub-regulating property. sequently thrown up is made over to the village and not to the previous assignce. Accretions to revenue-free or assigned land follow the assignment. Land, capable of identification, carried away bodily to another jurisdiction changes its jurisdiction only and not its character, i.e., revenue paying land continues to pay revenue in the new district, and maafis or jagirs retain their original character. Land carried away and restored during the same year returns to the original owners.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors and shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grant and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Punjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. The growth of proprietary rights and the forms which they have now assumed under the Dogar and Jat tenures respectively have been fully

discussed in the preceding pages. Two questions of some importance, one connected with the Muktsar chaks, the other with the Mamdot chaks, had to be decided at the recent settlement. The Muktsar chaks formed Mr. Brandreth's 33rd assessment circle, of which he says that it "comprises those waste lands of iláka Muktsar which have been separately marked off for settlement with other parties, as no reasonable expectation could be entertained of the proprietors ever being able to cultivate them. A biswahdari allowance of 5 per cent. on the jama, however, has been fixed for them." The points to be decided were the status of the lessees, and the persons with whom settlement was to be made. The conditions made at last settlement were :- (1) The lessees were to bring one-twentieth of the waste land under cultivation each year till the next settlement; which meant that in 10 years they were to cultivate half the land of the chak. (2) They were not, without the leave of the Government officers, to induce tenants of Muktsar to settle in the chaks. (3) They were to pay 5 per cent. on the jama to the original proprietors, as málikána. (4) If the above conditions were not fulfilled, Government might resume the land and give it to whom it pleased. In 25 cases conditional proprietary rights had been thus bestowed. As it appeared that the conditions had been fairly fulfilled, except in one case, the lessees were recorded as sub-proprietors unconditionally, and the settlement was made with them. The old talukdari allowance was maintained. In one case (that of chak Tamket) the former conditions were repeated. Three of the chaks

Village Communities and Tenures.

Riparian customs

Proprietary tenures.

Tenures in the Muktaar chake. Chapter III, D. Village Communities and Tenures-

Tenures in the Mamdet chake. had, subsequent to last settlement, reverted to the original proprietors, who in several other cases had retained possession of

portions of the new grants,

The questions connected with the Mamdot chaks were not so simple. While in Muktsar a few desultory petitions were the solo sign that the lessees knew their position was in dispute; in Mamdot close on 40 regular suits were introduced, for the purpose of having the right of proprietorship in these blocks of land decided. The facts of the case seem to have been these: - Nawab Jamal-uddin Khan would take nagarana from a man and put him in possession of another man's village. This system did not conduce to the spread of cultivation, and led to the weakening of the Nawab's authority. So, while the land was almost all waste, certain enterprizing individuals squatted in the Nawab's jungle. This was the state of things found when the Government took charge of the iláka. At the settlement these squatters got possession of 15 villages; but as they had no apparent proprietary rights, the column " owner's name" in the settlement record, remained blank. These villages were called mauzahs. After the settlement, tho Deputy Commissioner formed 70 blocks out of the waste lands of Mamdot. These were called chaks. Of these 70 blocks, 20 were reserved for grass and fuel preserves; 3 more were subsequently added to these; 8 came into possession of the Nawab; in three cases the occupants subsequently got decrees of court declaring their ownership; and one chak was washed away by the Sutlej. There remained 35 chaks. As regards the mausahs, the squatters got decrees in three justances. The other mangahs remained in dispute. The questions concerning the Mamdot chaks referred then to 12 mauzahs and 35 chaks proper. As regards the 35 chaks proper, 26 were sold by auction by the Deputy Commissioner, and 9 were given away on payment of a slight nasarana, or without any such payment. On this being reported to the Commissioner, he replied that he had no objection to locate bond fide ousted zamindars (ousted by the Nawab's revenue system) in convenient localities, and to give them cultivating leases. But to no other parties was he anxious to give up the land. Now, there was scarcely one ousted pamindar among the lessees; and the matter went up to the Financial Commissioner, who sanctioned while disapproving of the cultivating leases. But he said-"No sale or transfer of proprietary right is sanctioned." On this tho Commissioner directed that leases conferring proprietary rights were to be cancelled; and again that the nazarana should be returned, and the lease should be purely for cultivation for 10 years. Finally, the Government recognized the proprietary right of the Nawab in all the waste land of Mamdot. The Deputy Commissioner cancelled the auction-sales, but did not cancel the leases in the other cases. At the recent settlement, the Nawah instituted a number of suits to be declared proprietor of these blocks. These suits were decided on the principle that, as Government had acknowledged the Nawab to be proprietor of the waste lands of Mamdot, and as the action of the Deputy Commissioner in transferring this proprietary right had been repudiated by his

superiors, the Nawab was entitled to a decree, unless the occupants could show some valid title other than the Deputy Commissioner's lease, such as adverse possession beyond the period of limitation. In most cases the Nawah got decrees. But as it was manifestly unjust that people who, relying on the proceedings of Government officials, and trusting to its liberal intentions, had expended considerable sums in bringing the land under cultivation, should be ejected or left at the mercy of the Nawab, the matter was referred to Government as the manager of the jágir. The orders given, contained in Secretary to Government's No. 981, dated 13th July 1872, to Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, amounted to this :- The occupants of the mausahs were to be recorded sub-proprietors and to pay to the Nawab 15 per cent, on the jama as talukdari allowance. The payment of extra cesses was to be proportionately divisible between the talukdar and the sub-proprietors. Where the terms of the original lease had not been fairly carried out, and the waste largely exceeded the area under cultivation, a reasonable proportion of the waste was to be cut off and restored to the Nawab. As regards the chak sold by auction, the lessees were to be recorded hereditary tenants of the whole chak if they had improved largely; and of the cultivated land with a reasonable proportion of waste, if the improvement had been moderate. But all these leases were got rid of between 1875 and 1880 after a series of law suits. Where the improvement was inconsiderable, they were liable to eviction. In the remaining nine cases, the lessees were to be recorded sub-proprietors, subject to payment of 25 per cent. on the jama as tālukdārī allowauce to the Nawab. The extra cesses were to be paid in equal shares by them and him. Where the terms of location had been fairly fulfilled, the sub-proprietors were to retain the whole chah; where the fulfilment had been only partial, they were to be allowed a reasonable amount of waste land in addition to their cultivation. Where the conditions had been altogether neglected, the grants were to be resumed. These orders, while securing substantial advantages to the Nawab, were most liberal to the lessees. It is difficult to say whether they or the Nawab had the least right to the land. The orders were carried out. Where the Nawab got any portion of the land of a chak, the revenue and cosses-payable by him and the other occupants were carefully recorded. The rent due from the hereditary tenants was also fixed. After considering the matter, the customary rate of 12 per cent, on the revenue over and above the jama and cosses seemed a fair rent to allow. The lessees who were considered to have no rights were recorded as non-hereditary tenants; and the Nawab was left to eject them if he saw fit. The sub-proprietors were allowed an amount of waste land about equal to the area they had cultivated ; the hereditary tenants got half that amount.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and Tenants and rent, the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy, as they stood in 1878-79; while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed,

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Tenures in the Mamdot cheks,

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures

Tenants and rent.

it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. And, throughout a great part of the district, cash rents, as distinguished from revenue and cesses, are unknown. The status of tenants in the samindári (Dogar) villages of the bhet has been described above in some detail (pages 52-54).

In the Jat villages already described, much difficulty was found at the time of Settlement in drawing the distinction between tenants and landowners, owing to the confusion caused by the creation of new shares under the pressure of a heavy land-tax, Usually the original proprietary body, while making little objection to the enrolling of other Jats as proprietors, objected strenuously to the same privilege being conferred upon those whom they looked upon as belonging to non-cultivating classes. Such persons were, therefore (generally with their own consent), classed as nonproprietary cultivators; but a right of occupancy was given them in all cases—(1) where they could prove undisturbed possession for 12 years before British rule, and (2) where it was found that they had from the first, like the proprietors, paid nothing but the Government revenue on their land. The only practical distinction understood at the time of Settlement to remain between such tenants and the proprietors was, that the former were not permitted either to sell or to mortgage their land.

The following figures show the result of Mr. Brandreth's investigation:-

Distribution of Cultivated Area, 1852-53.

| | | | | | | Area (in serve) Cultivated, | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Logalisles, | | | | | By pro- prictors. | By heredi- tary culti- vatora, | By son- bereditary cultivators. | Total, | |
| In the blet, In the suit In the outlying | ildkur | 1374 2311 day | 793 723 28% | Pan Tan | Ballion Angle Proces | 84,781 040,094 180,099 | 51,067 100,138 66,731 | 52,673 28,598 18,588 | 158,642 436,158 238,943 | |
| | Total | क्षा | HET | 104 | , | 037,604 | 202,060 | 69,884 | 810,844 | |

According to the latest available return (for 1878-79), the total cultivated area of the district consisted of 1,343,992 acres.

Village officers.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the four tabsils of this district. There are no zaildars and chief headmen in Zira and Moga tabsils, and only a few in Ferozepore,

| Tabell. | Zailliage. | Chiaf headmen. | Village boadspep. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Perozepore Zira Moga Mukuar | 3 | 126 | 367 793 863 601 |
| Total | 18 | 477 | 2,804 |

and the reason is that during the settlement of 1852, no saildars or chief headmen were appointed anywhere; and that during the last settlement of tahsil Muktsar and the pargana of Mamdot of Ferozepore, three saildars and 126 chief headmen in the latter, and 15 saildars and 351 chief headmen in the former

were appointed in 1872. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, each village or, in large villages, each main division or patti of the village having one or more headmen who represent the village community in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention of crime. Chief headmen were introduced in this district only since 1872, as above; and when a vacancy occurs the new man is appointed by the votes of the proprietary body, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner. Each village has a chief headman, and where there is only one headman, the same acts both as headman and chief headman. This system came in force from the last settlement of 1872. As a general rule, chief headmen represent the body of headmen; but as regards collection of land revenue they possess no special authority.

Before 1872, there were no saildars in the district. In such parts of the district as have saildars, whenever a vacancy takes place, a saildar is appointed by election from the headmen of the sail or circle, the boundaries of which are, as far as possible, so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The saildar stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the sail as the chief headman to those of his village. Both the saildar and the chief headmen are remunerated by a deduction of one per cent. upon the land revenue of their circle. It is done as follows:—The headman or lambardar collects the total amount of the land revenue payable by his village, from which he deducts seven per cent. vis., 5 % for himself and 1% for the chief headman, and 1% for the saildar; the two latter receive their dues from the former, who take the net amount of the land revenue to the tahsil, minus the above deduction. The head-quarters of the sails, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below.

| Tabeil | 2. | ald. | | | No. of Villages, | Annual land Revenue, | Prevailing casts or tribe. |
|----------|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Percya- | Mamdot Tibbi Kalan Jack Tabl Sing | g là | Ned NA Ned | 442 482 497 | 74 83 27 | Ba. 20,379 9,151 6,365 | Pathen and Dogar, Arayin, Jat Sandhe, |
| Makteer. | Gura Har Saha Kanyanwali Galabawali Sirwali Bada Obanga Bhagsar Doda Kot Dbai Jhumbia Mchanka Khareko Bagyake Ghoblaya Panjeka | 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100 | MAP BAR BAR BAR BAR BAR BAR BAR B | Part Part | 20 10 5 20 14 23 10 18 14 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | T,159 12,940 11,590 8,149 9,100 9,700 13,280 14,785 10,818 9,990 8,444 5,900 3,989 9 181 5,444 | sochis, Khatris, Jaha, and a few Dogara. Sandhu Jat, Sidhu Barar Jah. Sodhi, Khatri and Jat Sidhu Barar. Meham and Dogar. Meham and Dogar. |

Village Communities and Tenures

Village officers.

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Village dues.

The village dues are dues paid by the non-agriculturists to the zamindars for the privilege of drawing water out of the village wells and cutting wood and grass in the village lands; the usual rate is from about eight annas to two rupees for each shop. This tax is assessed principally on the banias, the khatris, the julahas, mochis, &c.; the lowest castes, as the sweepers, bawaris, &c., are exempt. Such other extra cesses as the marriage fees, in the Dogar villages, were often a subject of great dispute. All the other castes in the village pay a fee to the Dogar proprietors whenever a marriage procession comes to any of their houses, but the Dogars were often in the habit of exacting larger sums than they were properly entitled to if the parties married were able to afford it, and they would call their brethren together and pelt the procession and prevent the celebration of the marriage until their demand was paid.

Kamins: their dues and duties.

In the well-irrigated villages the kamins are the tarkhan (carpenter), kumhár (potter), lohár (blacksmith), and chúhrá (sweeper). Elsewhere the potter is not considered a kamin. The carpenter has to make and keep in repair the plough and yoke, the rakes, sohaga (harrow), and handles of all sorts. In wellvillages, he has besides to repair the wood-work of the well. He has also everywhere to mend the bedstead, the spinning wheel, the chairs, and the churning-staff. He is paid two mans (topa mans) per well, each harvest; or where there are no wells, 21 mans per plough, each harvest, if the outturn is not less than 100 mans. If it is, he gets one ser in the man produced. The kumhar is paid as the tarkhan. He has to supply the pots of the well, and a few dishes and cups and milking pots, twice a year. The blacksmith makes and repairs the ploughshare, the trowel, reaping book and hatchet. He also repairs the shovel-mattock. He is paid by the tenant at one-half the rate of the carpenter's pay. The chahra has no fixed duties, nor is his pay fixed. He has to make himself generally useful, and do his master's begår labour. He is paid according to the amount of the harvest. In case of dispute, his wages are calculated at five per cent, of the outturn. Besides these dues, and the owner's malikana or malba, a deduction at varying rates, calculated on the proprietor's share, is made from the produce before division, on account of the dharwai or weighman; and also on account of the muhassil or watchman. The deductions made before division of the produce amount approximately to 10 per cent., varying from 95 to 105. The kamins are usually paid in grain after it has been separated from the straw in the manner before described, with the exception of the lawas or reapers, who cannot of course wait so long, as they often come from a distance merely to do the reaping work ; their remuneration is generally a certain number of sheafs, of which each reaper gets about 24 for a day's work; a sheaf or kahin is the quantity tied up with a single straw; for reaping pulse, or such crops as are not sheafed he gets a lang or heap of a certain weight : sometimes, however, he gets previously stored grain of a quantity equal in value to about two annas a day. In some villages the cultivator is not allowed any reapers for the autumn harvest, but

is obliged to cut it himself. In cotton fields, the blacksmiths, the Chapter III, D. carpenters, and the potters are remunerated by their wives being allowed to pick as much cotton as they are able in one day. In some estates the cultivator may put on as many reapers as he pleases, in others he is restricted to a certain number for each plough.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report

of 1879 (page 717).

"Field labourers are employed for ploughing, sowing, reaping, threshing, and winnowing. They are more employed in the high matrigoted tracts of the district, where holdings are large, than in the bhet or khadir lands near the river where holdings are small, and the agriculturists not so well-to-do; but, as a rule, throughout the whole district they are generally employed. They consist of the menial classes, chiefly churds, &c., and are paid both in each and in grain, more commonly in grain. When they are paid in cash, they receive Rs. 2 a month and their food. When they are pant in cash, they receive too, a a month and their room, when in grain, they receive from one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce of the field on which they work. When field labour is not required, they work on canals, roads, &c. A few of them are of the artizan classes, such as weavers, and fall back on their domestic trade; but, as a rule, the grain payment received by field labourers is enough to support them and their families for the whole year. They hold their grain in hand, and do not make it over to the village bania, who would be unwilling to give them credit, and in this district their condition is distinctly inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists. Estimated number, about 14 per cent. of the

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour

market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the village, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only ; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for, services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages Poverty or wealth of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA. show the of the proprietora, operations of the Registration Department, and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders

of the district.

Village Communities and Tenures

Kaminer their dues and duties.

> Agricultural labourers.

Petty village grantees,

Village Communities and Tenures

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

The income of the population, whether agricultural or commercial, is reported to be steadily increasing. The general prosperity of the district is great, and the price of land constantly rising. Owing to the coparcenary family system it is difficult to fix the ordinary income of an agriculturist. One, however, whose share amounts to 10 ghomaos (= 9 acres) of average land is reported to be certainly in comfortable circumstances, and to live quite as well as a small shopkeeper in a town. The average expenses of an ordinary agriculturist in ordinary times may be put at from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per month. The food is of the simplest, girdle cakes (chupattis) of meal, milk, and ghi, and the drink, water, On occasions of feasting, for betrothal, marriage, funerals, or other religious and social gatherings, sugar (gur) and sweetments are lavishly distributed. These, indeed, are the chief, or only, extraordinary expenses of the peasantry; but by pernicious custom they are often so heavy as to plunge them into debt, and even lead them, when once in the hands of the money-lender, to utter rain. Every peasant has his account with the village money-lender, and, owing to the want of education, very much at his mercy. At the same time, probably only a small percentage of the agricultural population is helplessly involved. There are several wealthy merchants, some in the city, others scattered through the district, in whose hands the money-lending business is concentrated. The usual rate of interest for cash loans is about 24 per cent., but 374 per cent. is a common rate, and occasionally as much as 75 per cent. is taken. It is a common practice to stipulate that the money lent may be repaid without interest within six months; but in these cases a deduction is generally made at the time of the loan. Debts are to a large extent secured under the Registration Law. In loans of grain, the interest charged is higher; and the money-lender almost always makes a large extra profit by crediting payments in kind at a much lower rate than that at which he calculates the loan. When ornaments are pledged, 12 per cent. is the current rate of interest; and when land is mortgaged, one-fourth of the produce is commonly taken in lieu of interest. The mortgagee generally stipulates for the right to arrange for the cultivation as he pleases. but in practice the owner usually retains possession.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A,-AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and Chapter IV, A. irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA. and B. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the Live-Stock. areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found agriculture. in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., section D.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables III., IIIA., IIIB.

The subjoined table gives the dates of sowing and reaping the principal articles of produce :-

Agricultural Seasons.

| Name in English. | Name in Vernacular. | Time for Sowing. | Time for Reaping. |
|---|---|---|--|
| Wheat, Backy, Gram. Poopy, Tobacco, Linered, Mustard, Sicapis graca, Sica, Great miliet, Spilesi do Indian Corn. Phaseolus accunitifolius, Do, mungo, Resamini, Cotton, | Kanak, Jau, Channa, Port, Timaku, Aliri, Sorsen, Tara mira, Dhan, Jasur, Bajra, Makhal, Math, Mash, Mang, Til, Kopas, | October, September, Do, Do, December, October, Do, September, April, June, Do, Do, July, Do, July, April, June, April, June, April, June, April, June, April, June, April, June, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do, Do | April, March, Do, Do, May, April, March, Do, November, December, Do, November, December, |

Table No. XVI. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 3 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 11 per cent. from wells, 3 per cent, was flooded, and the remaining 83 per cent, was wholly dependent upon rain. The figures on the next page show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them.

Agriculture

The seasons : Rainfall.

Imigation.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture
and
Live-Stock.

Irrigation.

| Number of Wells. | Dept water i | h to n feet. | Cest in | rupeca, | Buller who buci | cks per of or lot. | Cour. | give u | rripated had or ket, |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nom | From | To | Masonry. | Without Masonry. | Number of Pairs, | Cost in Rupeea. | Cost of | Spring. | Anumn. |
| 890 6,085 1,377 611 62 30 | 20 30 40 40 60 Aboya | 20 80 40 69 80 | 100 240 200 700 700 | 5 each 28 80 | 3 3 4 4 6 | 200 200 200 400 475 | 2 47 84 35 64 7.58 1,50 | 2 04 15 10 13 18 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |

Of these wells, 1,691 were unbricked. The shallowest wells are worked by a hand-lift; the deepest by the rope and bucket; the rest by the Persian wheel. Wells of under 20 feet deep are found only on the banks of the river Sutlej; those between 20 and 40 feet in the khádir or riverain ; and those of over 40 feet in the uplands. In the bliet, irrigation by wells is extensively carried on, water being near the surface. In the rohi, on the other hand, cultivation is chiefly dependent upon the local rainfall. The drainage water of uncultivated lands is carefully led into the neighbouring fields, and the right to construct cuts for this purpose is much prized by the zamindars, and is not seldom the subject of litigation. "In the southern parts of pargona Muktsar," writes Mr. Brandreth, "it is stated that it would be impossible to carry on the cultivation without the drainage of the waste lands; and it was in consequence of my conviction of the truth of this statement that I exempted from assessment in each village an area of waste land equal to the cultivation."

Inundation canals.

The method of irrigation on the inundation canals, which have been fully described at pages 7-9, is much the same as that used on the Bari Doab Canal, as most of the land covered by the inundation canals of this district is irrigated by means of kussis (watercuts) which are usually designed and surveyed by the Irrigation Establishment, and are made by the people themselves. A small proportion of the acreage is irrigated by lift—i.e., jkálárs or jhutta. The latter means, however, is very seldom adopted. These canals run for about five months in the year—j.e., from May to September, and give sufficient water for maturing the kharif crops and sowing the rabi, and it requires only a shower or two in the cold weather (which rarely fail) to ripen the latter.

Agricultural implements and appliances. Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, earts, and ploughs in each tabsil of the district as returned in 1878-79. The following are the agricultural implements in common use:—(1) The plough, called munna; (2) the panjāri or yoke; (3) the clod-crusher or harrow, sohāga; (4) the karāi, a dragrake or shovel used for levelling ground; (5) the shovel-mattock, kahi; (6) the hatchet or kuhāri; (7) the dātri or reaping hook; (8) the trowel, ramba; (9) the hoe, kassia; (10) the sarang, a two-pronged pitch-fork; (11) tangoli, a pitch-fork with four or more prongs; (12) the whip and goad combined, called purāni; (13) the chajti or winnowing tray; (14) the gopa, or

sling. The munna differs from the ordinary hal; it penetrates Chapter IV, A. much deeper into the ground, and goes deeper and deeper at each successive ploughing, as the surface soil gets more pulverized, but it can only be dragged by strong cattle. Suspended to this plough, and dragging along the ground behind it, is a small piece of curved wood, called patri. This covers the seed sown with the drill (por nál), with soil, and so does away with the necessity of a subsequent harrowing. Seed is usually sown with the drill and not broadcast (chatta nál), except in the case of odira.

Agriculture and

> Agricultural implements and appliances.

Live-Stock.

The only manures used are the village sweepings and ashes, Manure and rotation and these only in the irrigated lands of the bhet. For all irrigated crops the manure is ploughed into the ground before the seed is sown ; wheat and Indian corn are only once manured, but vegetables are manured a second time before the crop shows above ground. Ashes are used for the second manuring of the opium crop, as a preservative against white-ants, by which this crop is otherwise liable to be destroyed. Manure is never used upon unirrigated land, as it is believed to be positively injurious. Thus Mr. Brandreth writes :-

"There would be no use in manuring unirrigated ground; but, on the contrary, great injury would most likely be done to the crops by it. If the simindars were certain of heavy and constant rains, they might manure the ground with advantage; but as such seasons are the exception; and not the rule, and it is impossible to calculate on them beforehand, they find it much better not to manure at all. The crops thus manured undoubtedly make a good show at first. After one or two good showers of rain they appear much more luxuriant than the numanured products of the surrounding fields, but the rain ceases for a time and the hot sun chines, and they dry up directly, and in the end yield little or no return, I have seen crops at the beginning of a season growing up round a pir, or threshing floor, manured accidentally by the straw from the threshing floor which has been blown over the ground and decayed there, presenting a much richer and more verdant appearance than the surrounding cultivation; but I was assured by the camindas that these crops would be the least productive in the end, if they did not dry up altogether."

In the roki it is usual for land to lie fallow for the whole of every second year, after being cultivated for both the spring and the antumu harvests of the year preceding, a system which is described as answering very well. In the bhet, on the other hand, where only a small portion of the area is cultivated for an autumn erop, it is impossible to practise such a system of rotation; and it is there the custom, where irrigation prevails, to leave a fallow every fourth or fifth year. Thus, supposing 40 ghomáos (about the usual area) to be attached to a well, it will be found that about eight or nine ghomáos are left fallow every year. In unirrigated lands the people find that the deficiency of rain, which recurs every four or five years, produces as many natural fallows as are necessary. The description of the use of manure, and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district, given on the next page, was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 246 #). E2

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Agriculture
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Live-Stock.

Manure and rotation of crops, "The following figures show the percentage of cultivated area which is manured:—

| _ | | Occasional- ly manured. | Not manurel. | Total. | Percentage of pre- vious columns which bears two or more grope numually. |
|------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---|
| Irrigated land Unitrigated land | 20 | 10 | 70 100 | 100 | 20 |
| Total | 219 | 111 | aus. | 100 | 275 |

"550 maunds of manure is commonly given to land which is regularly manured; while that which is only occasionally manured receives 750 maunds every second year. Manure is never used on unirrigated lands. The rabi is the main crop on unirigated lands. On irrigated also it exceeds the kharif, though on the latter description of land more kharif is grown than where there is no irrigation. Where irrigation prevails, it is the custom to have a fallow every fourth or fifth year. Where it does not, an autumn crop follows a spring one, and the ground is then left fallow for a year. Practically, however, on unirrigated lands the occasional failure of rainfall causes as many fallows as are necessary. As long as the rains are favourable, the cultivator goes on taking as many crops out of the land in succession as he can, and for this very reason a failure of rain or an irregularity in its fall every third or fourth year, as generally happens, causing a partial failure of the autumn crops, is not thought much of by the people of this district; and is rather good for the land than otherwise. Crops are generally grown intermixed—gram in the same field with wheat or barley, and moth in the same field with jowdr. Thus, if one crop is blighted or fails, the other survives, and becomes a whole instead of a half crop."

In a subsequent communication the Deputy Commissioner explains that there is no real distinction between lands constantly and those occasionally manured. The lands manured are always the same—viz., those immediately adjoining the habited sites. Some of these lands are sometimes left to rest a while, or may not receive manure for two or three crops; in either case, such lands when next manured will receive a heavier dressing than those receive which have not been left unmanured for a time. The usual quantity of manure is 300 to 400 donkey-loads, weighing about 1½ manuds each. The use of manure is confined to parts of the district where water is near the surface. Few crops are manured; gram, barley, bājra, jowār, and as a rule wheat, are grown without manure.

Agricultural operations.

The average quantity of seed-grain is as follows:—Wheat, 40 seers; barley, 28 seers; gram, 16 seers; makki, 12 seers; jowár, 3½ seers; masar and churál, 16 seers; máh, 14 seers; cotton, 8 seers; kangni, 3 seers; and china, 7½ seers. The amount of seed-grain is, however, by no means constant. It varies according as it is sown by the drill or broadcast, and as the cultivation is cháhi, sailába, or báráni, and as the soil is hard or soft. Thus in sailába land, 7 to 8 seers of jowár are sown; in light soil, 32 seers of wheat would be sufficient; and 17 seers of barley are sown with the drill. The general rule is, that crops on báráni, or sailába land are sown with the drill and on land irrigated from wells, broadcast. Bájra is, however,

sown broadcast, and so are other inferior crops, such as churál, masar, &c. An average pair of bullocks will break up about half an acre in the day; but in the rohi they will do half as much again. Ploughing is of two kinds: in one the work is done roughly, this is called moti wahi karna; in the other, the work is done more carefully, and the furrows are closer together, this is called nikhi wahi karna. About five-eighths of an acre of gasra land can be irrigated in a day from a single-wheeled well. and half as much more karra; but then the latter soil has to be watered oftener than the former, and so it comes to much the same thing in the long run. The produce of rice lands is increased by a system of transplanting, but as the process is very laborious, it is only resorted to by the most industrious classes. It is a very common custom to sow the seeds of two different crops together, either because the grain of both is ground and eaten mixed (as wheat and gram, belara, or barley and gram, bajra"); or, as in the case of bajra and moth, because it is believed that the produce of the field is greater in consequence;† or, lastly, because, if one crop fails, the other is almost certain to succeed, as is the case with barley and phaseolus mung (mong).

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin. The principal crops of the district are wheat at the spring, and

| | leop. | | | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
|---------------|-------|------|-------|----------|----------|
| Cangui | 114 | 707 | - | 159 | 197 |
| Thina m | 600 | pres | 1111 | 612 | 445 |
| Mash | 181 | 444 | | 11,326 | 20,879 |
| Mung | 100 | 479 | 991 | 8,020 | 33,586 |
| Mantir | 200 | *** | See | 11,988 | 10,781 |
| Arbar | 449 | 441 | 700 | 4,712 | 20 |
| Corinnder | 944 | 200 | 464 | 237 | 87 |
| Thilling | ter | P.FR | hed | 1,024 | 1,166 |
| Other drags a | nd sp | COS | Sales | 1,238 | 1,074 |
| Managari | | TTT. | Litt | 26,830 | 47,986 |
| ni m | 211 | 107 | 200 | 5,894 | 9,280 |
| Cara mira | 410 | 777 | 144 | 4,973 | 3.727 |
| Homp | 200 | 277 | | 9,783 | 4,122 |
| Other crops | - | 444 | 777 | 6,488 | 3,33 |

jowár (great millet) and bájra (spiked millet) at the autumn harvest. Other crops raised are, in the spring—barley, gram, tobacco and mustared seeds (sarson and tára mira) for oil; in the autumn—Indian corn, cotton, the common pulses (moth, másh, and múng), and sesamum

(til). A little rice is also grown in the low-lying lands by the Sutlej. The cotton is of fair quality, and is grown in irrigated land to a considerable extent. The cultivation of rice is increasing; that of tobacco declining.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield, in pounds, per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per

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Agricultural operations.

Principal staples.

Average field: Production and consumption of food-grains.

The latter is the principal food of the people during the six hot months;
 jondr and bdjra being kept for the winter.

[†] Bajra does not grow well if sown thick; while the crop is not at all injured by being mixed with the low growing meth, which also thrives the better for the shade of the bajra.

[†] The latter, shaded by the stalks of the bdjra, requires little moisture, and even in a drought is sure to yield.

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Average yield: Projection and consumption of food-grains. head has already been noticed at page 39. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district, as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report, is shown in maunds below.

| Grn | la. | | | Agriculturists, | Non-agriculturists. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Wheat Inferior grains Pulsos | (m): | 4-5 | 4.0- 4.0- | 18,56,629 5,28,680 | 8,04,471 7,64,550 3,57,679 | 15,31,130 25,10,875 7,88,750 |
| Total | 277 | me | 177 | 81,11,088 | 15,23,700 | 46,37,754 |

The figures are based upon an estimated population of 549,253 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 152, Famino Report) that only one-fifth of the food-grains produced in the district were consumed on the spot, the remainder, aggregating some 65 lakhs of maunds, being exported in the absence of any special demand in other quarters—to Kurrachi, Bombay, and Calcutta.

Arboriculture and forests.

There are no forests in the Ferozepore district, nor is any portion of the area under the management of the Forest

Cattle.

Department. Table No. XXII. shows the number of live-stock in the district as returned for the Administration Report. The breed of cattle along the river bank and in the bhet generally is inferior; but that in the high lands of the district is very Carts drawn by oxen and buffaloes are generally used for transport, and the manufacture of strong iron-rivetted country-carts is a flourishing industry in the city of Ferozepore. In the sandier portions of the district camels are much used for burden. The camels bred in the district are good, the average price for a riding camel being about Rs. 120; that of camels for burden varies considerably, according to their size and power. Donkeys are used for burden to a considerable extent in the villages, but are of very small size. Mules are searcely known. There are two distinct varieties of horses bred in the district, the one small but very wiry, bred principally by the Dogars of the bhet; the latter bred inland, of considerable size, mares being occasionally found of 15-2 in height. Encouragement is being given to breeding by the annual horse and cattle fair at Muktsar; but the want is felt of the establishment of a stud at Ferozepore, so as to introduce some good blood into the district. Here, as elsewhere, difficulty arises from the poverty of the breeders, who are unable to bear the expense of rearing the colts well. Goats and sheep are reared in considerable number in the interior of the district, where pasture abounds, and it is not profitable to bring the land under the plough. The sheep are kept principally for their wool, the goats for their milk; for the animals themselves there is no ready market.

Strange as it may appear, Muktsar was once rather a good place for cattle. If not within the celebrated Lacky jungle, it must have been very near it, if the military " Memoir of George Thomas" (page 132) can be relied on. But it probably cannot. Before the introduction of English rule, the jungles of Muktsar were extensive, and the people depended more on cattle-keeping than on agriculture. Now the land has been cleared of trees, and the profits of cultivation have caused the zamindars to give up their pastoral habits. A series of bad years has exerted an influence in the same direction; as the people are obliged, as a matter of course, to send their cattle to the river tracts or into Baháwalpúr or Bíkaner, in search of food. However, even now the people have enough cattle to supply themselves with plough bullocks, and can even occasionally dispose of some animals. besides procuring ghi and butter-milk for themselves. Many villages keep a few camels, but only for carriage; as it is considered disgraceful to plough with them. Sheep are fairly numerous. They are shorn twice a year, in Asú and Chetar. The average weight of a fleece is about 14 chittaks. After supplying local wants, about 500 maunds of wool remain available for export. The cattle to the south of the Dunda seem superior to those to the north of it. The average price of stock may be taken as follows :-

Sheep 800 Female buffalo ... Hullock 50 DE. Camel 80 Male buffalo

Horse-breeding operations were first systematically commenced

| Tahsil. | p | Horses. | Denkeys |
|-------------------------------------|----|---------|---------|
| Moga Zira Ferosepore Total | ** | 2 1 | 1 1 |

in the district in February 1882, treeding operations, when 6 horses and 4 donkeys were distributed by the Horse-breeding Department as shown in the margin. At the present time there are 7 horses and 4 donkeys located as below with particulars as to breed, &c.

| _ | No. | Breed. | No. | Moga. | No. | Zira. | No. | Breed. | Total, |
|--------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|--------|--------|
| Horses | | English Arab | 1 | († T. B. 1 Arab Do. | 3 | Arab Do. | 1 | T. B. | 7 |

The department of horse-breeding operations has branded 446 mares for horse breeding. Mares are not branded for mule breeding, as all under-sized mares may be served by donkey stallions.

An important cattle fair, established in 1868, used to be held annually at Muktsar on the occasion of the great Sikh festival in the month of January. At this fair prizes were distributed for sheep and horned cattle, and until 1874 were offered also for

Chapter IV, A. Agriculture and Live-Stock.

Cattle.

Government cattle fairs.

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Agriculture
and
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Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs.

horses. As a cattle fair, the institution was most successful, and year by year increased in importance. Many of the cattle exhibited were of very good quality, and the prizes attracted exhibitors from a distance, whereby new blood was constantly imported into the district. For horses also, as long as prizes were given, the fair promised well. Many horses of excellent quality were shown, both from this and the neighbouring districts, and on more than one occasion considerable purchases for Light Cavalry remounts were made. On the last occasion of the fair, however (in 1875), the show of horses was disappointing, both as regards number and quality, while the prices asked for horses suitable for military purposes were excessive. The principal reason for this falling off was undoubtedly the discontinuance of the Government prizes, to which the breeders are said to have attached more importance than was due to their intrinsic value. The breeders also complained that they could command better prices in the down country markets-an advantage which, in the absence of the local inducement afforded by the prizes, they did not care to forego. The prizes for horses were, therefore, discontinued; but the cattle fair continued to be held at Muktsar till 1882, when it was abandoned in favour of the fair at Jalalabad in the Mamdot Estate.

The Nawab of Mamdot held his horse and cattle fair at

Jalálabad for the first time in January 1882, and the prizes given by him are shown in the margin. Prizes were also given to owners of cattle, and, as the fair was a success, a horse show was established at Jalálabad in 1883, at a distance of about 18 miles from

Muktsar, the time for which was fixed to follow the Muktsar fair by a few days. Jalálabad is a new town in the Mamdot State. The department of horse-breeding operations has had the general management of these fairs hitherto held at Jalálabad. The following are the rules, together with the scale of prizes offered in 1883 (vide "Punjab Gazette," Part III., dated 28th September 1882, pages 702 and 703). The Government grant Rs. 350 for prizes in 1883 was supplemented by a similar amount given by the Nawáb of Mamdot, and in 1884 the Nawáb awarded prizes of value equal to the Government grant of Rs. 500. The number of exhibits in 1883 was 372, of which 18 were sold. Remount officers secured only one gelding. In 1884, the number of exhibits was 391, of which 84 were sold, inclusive of nine animals bought by remount officers as follows:—

For the Hapar young stock

The Government system has not been established sufficiently long for much progress to have been made by breeders in raising their young stock on sound principles. Salutris have not yet been appointed, and consequently, no colts have been gelt by this agency.

The produce of Government stallions are too young to have been taken out of the district by dealers. The sixteen bulls that were sent from Hissar to this district for breeding purposes, from 1874 to 1880, have been thus distributed :-

| Tabell | Ferozepo | re | 24.1 | 544 | | *** | +4+ | *** | 9.6.0 | |
|--------|----------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|-------|-------|---|
| Do. | Moga | 100 | 212 | 114 | *** | 100 | 44.6 | 4 = 4 | 100 | |
| Do. | Zira | 199 | 411 | Na.h | 80-8 | 212 | 199 | 8.978 | 1 =-1 | |
| 130. | Muktsur | | 1111 | 847 | res | 448 | 171 | *** | 707 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | - | |

Of which one died at Moga and one at Muktsar, and 14 are now living.

The number of their produce reported to date is as follows :-

| | 1 | Loculit | 374 | | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Feronepox Mogn Ara Makumar | re | 100 100 100 100 | 200 000 940 000 | TET TET TET | 140 44 78 65 | 250 27 54 87 | 400 71 192 142 |
| | | Tot | al. | 440 | 347 | 305 | 145 |

Six rams were obtained from Hissar for breeding purposes from the year, 1874 to 1880, but they have all died.

SECTION B .- OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE. AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed Occupations of the by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained fully in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII., of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only

| Population. | Towns. | Villages. |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| Agricultural | 93.875 | 396,193 379,386 |
| Total | 66,040 | 884,479 |

to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of

women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same, whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 115 to 123 of Table No. XIIA. and in Table No. XIIB. of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Chapter IV B.

Occupations, Industries. Commerce, and Communications.

Government breeding operations, and horse and cattle fairs.

people,

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The manufactures of the district are of the humblest kind, and are confined entirely to the supply of local wants. Coarse cloths and blankets are woven Communications in the villages from home-grown cotton and wool, the produce of the village flocks. The cloth is of two kinds-the coarser, called khadar, and the finer, which is worn by villagers of the better class, khes. The latter is double threaded, and when ornamented by the insertion of madder-dyed threads in web, is known as dabba khes.

> Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district :-

> "Ferozepore is not noted as the seat of any artistic industry. The usual cotton weaving is, perhaps, more extensively wrought here than in some other districts; and as it is a place of considerable trade in corn, &c., more country carts are made than elsewhere. Lac turnery is practised in most parts of the Punjab; but a workman of Ferozepore has almost raised it to the dignity of a fine art by his skill in pattern scratching. He uses the wood of the fárásh for his wares, and not, as elsewhere, the shisham or the poplar. This wood, though used in Sindh, where wood of any kind is scarce, is seldom touched by the Punjab workman. It is soft, colourless, non-resinous and not liable to be attacked by insects. It is curious that Suraj-ud-din has no rival at Ferozepore. His work has been sent to various exhibitions, and is the best of its kind in the province. But it is altogether so exceptional that it is scarcely fair to credit Ferozepore with lac turnery as a local industry. A certificate and a medal were awarded to him at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84,"

Course and nature of trade.

The chief articles of trade in this district are wheat and other grains-i.e., gram, wheat, barley, mung, moth, jowar, maize, and mash grain. In addition, the following are also articles of trade :- Cotton, raw and cleaned, cotton seed, oil seed, and oil. Recently the system of producing gur, khand, and shakkar from ponda sugar-cane has been introduced to a small degree. The shopkeepers store up grain, chiefly gram and wheat, sometimes for years. The zamindars of the district, with the exception of those of the hitar or low-lying lands, trade in grain, and export it to Lúdhiána, Amritsar, Lahore, Fazilka, Jálandhar, and Hoshiarpúr. In return, they bring from Amritsar, salt, rice and majith; from Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, and Laidhiana, gur and sugar of overy kind; and from Fazilka, barilla.

The trade is carried on chiefly by means of donkeys and carts, and to a small extent by camels, bullocks and mules. The zamindars employ their carts and camels, and the kumhars donkeys, oxen and nules. When there is heavy demand for conveyance, carts are supplied by the mangha portion of the Kasúr tahsil and its neighbourhood. The village banias, who have small means, keep ponies for the purpose of conveyance; but this is not the case in large towns.

Besides Ferozepore city, there are the following towns where trade is carried on to some extent :- Dharmkot, Zira, Kot Isa Khán, Muktsar, Jalálábád, Moga, Mudkí, Mamdot. In all these towns there are Municipalities, with the

exception of Mamdot, Jalálábád, and Kot Isa Khán. The chief mart, however, is Ferozepore city itself. In all Municipalities, octroi is levied. The following are the chief imports :- From Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar, gur, sugar of every sort, matting, safflower, and flax ; from Patiala, cotton and sesamum ; from Communications. Karachi and Bombay, iron, copper, zine, and lead; from Calcutta and Bombay, cloth (of European manufacture) and gunny bags ; from Bahawalpur and Fazilka, barilla ; from Multon, Ludhiana, and Patiala, indigo ; from Hissar, salammoniac : from the North-Western Provinces, tobacco ; from the hill districts, wood; from Khorasan, magenta and fruits; from Lahore and Amritsar, salt, rice and spices. The opening of the railway has very much diminished the river trade. Nothing is now sent to Sukkur by river. Charcoal is sometimes sent to Bahawalpur by river, but only to a small extent. The fare of a boat to Bahawalpur is three annas a maund. Deodar, pine, bamboo, and other kinds of wood, are brought in by river.

In 1882, the following were the imports and exports for Ferozepore city :-

Imports.

Articles that have paid octroi. Value 26,53,946 3,73,564 Articles that are exempt from octroi 30.27,310 Total Export

The table on the next page, compiled from figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, shows the trade in the principal staples in 1882-83.

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail bazár prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI.; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of

| Pariod, | Sale. | Mortgago. |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1868-09 to 1872-74 1871-75 to 1877-78 1878-70 to 1881-82 | 18-3 16-10 82-0 | 8-15 11-14 15-13 |

land, in rupees, per acre, as shown rent-rates, interest, in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitions, that but little reliance can

be placed upon the figures.

Prices in Ferozepore have not risen so much as in other parts of the province. This is due partly to the great extension of cultivation that has been going on for thirty years; partly to the low value of the staple crops, rendering the cost of carriage a formidable objection to export; and partly to the system of emigration in bad years, which, by diminishing the demand for food, tends to keep prices down. The changes in the price of barley, wheat, and gram, bájra, jowár, and moth during six periods from 1841-1871 in the Muktsar tabsil are shown on page 77.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations. Industries. Commerce, and

Course and nature of trade,

Prices, wages.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications.

Course and nature of trade.

TRADE IN THE PRINCIPAL STAPLES.

| PER | FEROTEFORE CITY. | Chry | | PER | PRIORETORS TABLES. | TABBES | t | | Mona | MOOA TABSIL. | | | ZHEA T | Zuta Tarsell. | | Mos | MUKESAR TARSIT. | AIISI |
|-------------|------------------|------------|--|-----------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|--------|----------|---------------|--------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 3 | | Equoris. | 3 | Importa | refer | Espurta, | opries. | Imports. | rfe. | P. | Erperte. | Jul | Imports. | Erporte. | of the | Imports, | , in | Erports, |
| Tailes. | limbook | Mennak | Talue, and the first of the fir | Meurole | Valta. | repusary | Value, Rapoea, | refuncials. | Value. | abutualk | Value, Rupeen, | Mannak | Value. | Manuale | Valdo, | Mannda | Tapean. | Mannete, Value, |
| 3 | -50 000 1 00 | 1 00 000 | 000000 | 100 | | A 450 0000 | 000 000 | | | 00 00 000 | 64 00 0000 | 1 30 | | N OTH | 100 | 900 | 200 | _ |
| 100 | | - | | 3,10,/100 | 4,10,000 | 1,23,650 | 1,23,600, 3,29,600 | and a | į į | 1,00,000 | 1,59,666 | 10170 | | 31,730 | | 850 | 1,165 | 1 1 |
| 200 | 72,1 (60,07, | ,91,940 4, | | 2,00,000 | 10,30,000 | | 975,000 7,50,000 | | 1 | 3,00,000 | 0,00,000 | 1 | i | 177 | 200 | 000 | 1,000 | Ē |
| 8 | 99,000 | - | | 60,000 | 1,80,000 | 10000 | 1,80,000 | î | 1 | I | ì | 157 | | d at | á | i | - | - 6 |
| 20 | 12,160 | 1,000 | 22, 153 | 19,000 | 1,00,000 | 10,000 | 1,00,000 | : | į | ; | 1 | i | 1 | 1 | i | ì | Ŧ | 2,000 8,000 |
| 3 | 04,000 | 500 | 1,00,1 | 22,000 | 43,000 | 30,000 | 47,000 | \$0,00f | 1,00,000 | 1 | ĭ | ŧ | - | 2 | ĩ | ŧ | 8 91 | |
| 8 | 100 | 2 | 1 | 6,000 | 38,000 | 2,000 | 14,000 | 1 | 1 | 4,000 | 65,000 | × | 2,135 | i | 1 | ī | 3 | 1 |
| 5 | 920'10' | 1 | : | 0,000 | 2,000 | 0,000 | 1,000,5 | 100/0s | 30,000 | 3 | i | 6,117 | 9,152 | 1,516 | 696 | Ē | i | - |
| 2 | 39,313 | 03 | 4,083 | 000'00 | 8,00,000 | 20,000 | 000'00'5 | 8,000 | 2,60,000 | ŝ | 1 | 2,600 | 73,005 | 8 | 1,513 | i | 1 | î |
| 题 | 000 | 16,117 | 0 kg | 1 | 3 | ī | 1 | 1 | 1 | i | 1 | 1 | 1 | ŧ | 1 | 1 | i | ŧ |
| 2,500 1,30, | 000'08 | 918 | 15,650 | 8 | 14,000 | 300 | 14,000 | 1,0% | 22,000 | ì | Ī | 81 | 19,746 | ŧ | ŧ | ī | 1 | 2,165 10,841 |
| 12.00 | 593 | | - 1 | ŗ | I | E | F | ŧ | ı | : | Ĭ | Ŧ | T. | ; | ī | ŀ | i | 1 |
| 1 | M,482 | - | 1 | 2,000 | 21,500 | î | 4 4 | 1,00,00 | 0,00,00,1 | 1 | 1 | i | i | È | ŧ | - | i | Ē |
| 100 | 18,017 % | 2,435 | F, 8510 | 19,690 | 20,000 | 1,000 | 20,000 | 20,000,1,000,00 | 1,00,000 | 1 | # | 4,148 | 19,448 | î | Ī | Ī | î | a I |

| | Average price, per repet of | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Period. | Barley. | Wheat. | Gram. | Bajra. | Jowar, | Moth. | | | |
| 1841-1848 1846-1840 1831-1848 1831-1848 1841-1848 1866-1871 1841-1858 (15 years) 1834-1671 (16 years) | M 8. C. 1 32 13 1 9 0 2 0 10 2 29 13 1 26 10 1 11 8 | M. S. C. 0 27 0 0 28 0 1 10 0 1 9 6 0 29 5 0 55 2 0 37 9 | M. S. C. 1 30 0 0 34 6 1 27 0 2 17 2 1 12 2 0 38 12 1 15 10 1 21 6 | M. S. C. 1 5 10 1 0 0 1 25 6 2 5 0 9 26 10 0 29 3 | M. 8. C. 1 15 2 0 37 0 2 6 6 2 18 2 1 11 0 0 37 11 | M, B, C, 1 7 3 1 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 6 1 6 2 2 5 6 6 1 6 2 1 1 3 1 2 1 1 8 1 4 | | | |

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest,

The decade 1851-1860 shows a remarkably low range of prices, due in a considerable measure to uncommonly good harvests. These prices are not the bazár prices, but those fixed by the banias twice a year on the 1st of Jeth and the 1st of Kātik; and according to which their transactions with the zamindárs are conducted.

The measure for land in use in this district is the ghomáo of the Bári Doáb = ‡ acre. The unit is the Karam, for which, under Mr. Brandreth's orders, a fixed value of 5 feet 1 inch was adopted at the time of the Settlement. The scale is—

1 karam square = 1 sirsdi.
9 sarsdis = 1 marla.
20 marlas = 1 kandi.
4 kandis = 1 bigha.
2 bighas = 1 ghombo.

There are 221 ghumdos in 100 acres. The value of the kuram (=3 cubits) was formerly fixed arbitrarily for almost every village from the measurement of the arm, from the elbow to the tip of the fingers, of some prominent member of the community. In Sikh times the measurements of the fields for the yearly assessments were made by the assessor riding round the fields, counting his horse's paces; and it is said that he role a small or large horse, according as he was well or ill-disposed to the villagers. In the Mamdot-Muktsar settlement a somewhat different measure was adopted thus:—

1 karm = 5 ... nq, feet | 1 kandt = 20 marlas= 45,000 sq, feet | 1 marla = 3 karins 59=225 sq. feet | 1 ghumda = 8 kandts = 360,000 sq. fee

Then the ghumáo was some 3.26 per cent. larger than that of Mr. Brandreth's.

The scale of weights and measures in use among the agricultural population of the district is different only in its subordinate denominations from those of the imperial standard. The following is the scale:—

... = 1 grain of rice. 4 grains of mustard ... = 1 ratti. 8 grains of rice ... *** ... = 1 mash. 8 rottis 444 ... = 1 tola. 12 mdsh 400 2 tolas ... = 1 saradi. ... des 16 saredia ... = 1 ser.

nd thereafter the imperial scale, with several compendious names or intermediate weights-e.g., dhaiseri for 24 sers.

Weights and measures : Land measure,

Weights.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Measures of capacity.

Traders dealing with the outside world, and in large villages like Mamdot, use the Government sér in their transactions. But among the people, measures of capacity and not of weight are commonly employed. These measures are the paropi and topá. Four paropis make one topá; four topás one pái, four páis one man. Two topás are in use; the Dogar's topá, which contains from 3½ to 4 sérs of wheat; and the Wattu's topá which contains only 3 sérs of wheat.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the

| Communication, | Miles. |
|--|-------------------------|
| Navigable civer Railway under construction | 87 361, 61 193 |

district as returned in quinquennial Table I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79 while Table XLV. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating

travelling allowance. Table No. XIX. gives the area taken up by Government for communications in the district.

Bivers.

The Sutlej is the only river navigable for country craft throughout its course within the district, but through traffic between Karachi and Ferozepore is confined to the portion below the bridge-of-boats near Ferozepore. The principal traffic on this river, as stated in the Punjab Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. The mooring places and ferries and the distances between them are shown below, following the downward course of the river.

The river Bias joins the Sutlej, opposite to the Harriki Ferry, on the northern border of the district.

| River. | Stations (or | Nam | es of | Forric | s). | Distance in miles. | Remarks. |
|---------|---|--|---|--|--|---|----------|
| Hustol. | Kawan Miani Audria Harriki Hazaidwala Talbi Nagar Ferosopora Kandot Muttar Hahndurka Punjgarani Bagabake Punjgarani Bagabake Khiwa | 24 24 24 24 24 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 | 10- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 2 | 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 9.00 | 22 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 | a Ser 7 Diss 8 Diss 8 S 9 3 7 6 6 5 7 7 7 3 | |

Rallways.

The road for the Riwari—Ferozepore (State) Railway, which will run through the district, is still under construction.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting-places on them and the conveniences for travellers to be found at each:—

| Route. | Halting-place. | Distance in miles. | Remarks, |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Ferozenore to Ludblates, Grand Trunk Boad | Chul Dagra Mega Mehna | 13 14 8 6 | Encamping-ground, police station, and staging bungalow attached to poster server. Encamping-ground, staging bungalow, police station, and road bungalow. Sarai, police bungalow, tahail, police station. Bincamping-ground, police sarai, and staging bungalow attached. |
| Ferozepore to { | Salnyanwala | 11 | No encamping-ground, This pakts road ands at Farilkot, |
| Lahore to { Ferosepore | F4 | \$ | Metalled Ferozepore to bridge-of-boats, and on to Ganda Singhwala in the Lahore district. |
| Feromepore to Hiesar | Nia Killa | 15 7 6 | Unmetalled, encamping-ground, pattle sersi, and staging bungalow. Do. do. do. Do. do. do. Do. do. do. |
| Ot i road from { Karmal to Ferozepore { | | 18 | Unmetalled, encamping-ground, pakks sarsi, and staging bungalow. Do, do, do, |
| Old road. Ferosepore to Ludhiana | Kulghari ya Zira | 10 14 9 | District encamping-ground and a small bungulow, belonging to the district inundation canals. District encamping-ground, surel, and staging bungulow, tahail and police buildings. District encamping ground, public surel, and a staging bungulow. a staging bungulow. Do. do. do. |
| Perosepore to Jalandhar | Mallawala adamilah | 16 | District encamping-ground, pakks arrei, and ataging bungalow. do. do. |

There are also unmetalled roads from Ferozepore to Muktsar, 35 miles; Ferozepore to Jalálábád, 35 miles; Lohara to Harriki, 26 miles, on which there are no fixed halting-places. The only dák bungalow at the Ferozepore Cantonment is completely furnished and provided with servants. The staging bungalows at Ghul, Dugru, and Mehna, have furniture, crockery, and cooking utensits, and a servant. Other staging bungalows, with sarais on unmetalled roads, have furniture, &c., as above, but no servant.

A horse-dák and bullock train ply along the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozepore to Lúdhiána, and from Ferozepore to the Sind, Punjáb and Delhi Railway Station at Ganda Singh on the right bank of the Sutlej.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Reads, rest-houses, and encampinggrounds, Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications

Post offices.

Telegraph stations.

Besides the head office in the cantonment of Ferozepore, there are imperial post offices at Ferozepore City, Baghapurana, Dharmkot, Ghul, Jalalabád, Makhu, Mamdot, Moga, Muktsar, Nathana, Nihal Singhwálla, and Zíra, and a district post office at Kot Bhai. They are all money order and savings bank post offices. The Ferozepore post office is the disbursing office for Fázilka in the Sirsa district, Jagráon in the Lúdhiana district, and Kasúr in the Lahore district.

There is a second-class imperial telegraph station in the cantonment. The line connects Ferozepore with Lúdhiána, and by this means with the general imperial telegraph system.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

The Ferozepore district is under the control of the Commissioner of Lahore, who is assisted by an additional Commissioner, both of whom are stationed at Lahore. The ordinary headquarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and two Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and another in special charge of the inundation canals of this district.

Each tabsil is in charge of a tahsildar assisted by a naib.

Potworth OTHERS. Taball. goes and Magistanto. Ferosepore ... Moga Muktaar 2010 1us 84 68

The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are three munsiffs in the district who have jurisdiction within the three tahsils — namely. Ferozepore. Moga, and Zira; there is no munsiff at Muktsar.

The Police force is controlled by

a District Superintendent and one assistant. The strength of the force, as given in Table I. of the Police Report for 1882, is shown in the margin. In addition to this force, 790 village watchmen are enter-

| | Total | Dietri | buffens, |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cinan of Police. | strength. | Standing Guards. | Protection and detec- tion, |
| District (Imperial) Captonment Municipal Ferry | 895 80 73 78 | f2 | 313 39 73 29 |
| Tot I | 800 | 62 | 401 |

tained, and some are paid by a cess on the revenue of the

village, others receive payment in kind at each harvest.

The police stations and outposts are distributed as follows :--Taksil Ferozepore.-Police stations, Ferozepore city, Ferozepore, Ghul and Nawa killa; also Ferozepore Cantonments. Tahsil Zira .- Police stations, Zira, Dharmkot, and Makhu; outpost Mallanwala subordinate to Zira police station. Tahsil Moga .-Police stations, Moga, Baghapurana, Nihal-Singhwala, and Nathana. Tahsil Muktsar .- Police stations, Muktsar, Kot Bhai, and Jalalabad; also the outpost of Mohanke subordinate to Jalalabad police station. Besides these, there are the following road posts along the Grand Trunk Road towards Ludhiana for night patrolling:-Mulwal, 3 foot constables; Piarána, 2 mounted constables; Ghul, 2 mounted constables; Kaliawalla, 3 foot constables; Lalla, 3 foot constables; Talwardi, 2 mounted constables; Darapere, 3 foot

Chapter V. Administration and Finance.

Executive and Judicial.

Criminal, Police. and Gaols.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Criminal, Police, and Gaols.

constables; Jogewála, 3 foot constables; Dagru, 1 mounted sergeant and 2 mounted constables; Ghal kalan, 3 foot constables; Moga, 2 mounted constables; Bugipura, 3 foot constables; Melma, 2 mounted constables; and Killi, 3 foot constables. Killi is 46 miles from Ferozepore.

There is a cattle pound at each police station and outposts; also at Butar and Sultan Khanwala. Where there are Honorary Magistrates, the cantonment cattle pound is under the management of the bazar sergeant. The district lies within the Amballa police circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Amballa.

Table No. XLI. gives statistics of police inquiries for the years 1878 to 1882 inclusive. The Bauriahs are proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, and the number on the register in 1882 was 1,051 adult males. During 1882, 27 Bauriahs were convicted of criminal offences—viz., 4 for burglary, 3 for possessing stolen property, and 20 for petty thefts. The Bauriahs of this district are not addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences. They have taken to agriculture, and are mostly found in the police stations of Muktsar, Jalálabad, and Moga. The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 432 prisoners.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration. The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII.; while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV., XXXIV. and XXXIII. give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax, and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of registration offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ferozepore, Moga, and Muktsar. The cultivation of poppy is allowed in this district. Land revenue is separately noticed below.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 28 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various tabsils, and of the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police, the Judicial Assistant and the Extra-Assistant Commissioners as ex-officio members, and the Deputy Commissioner as president. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI. The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

1878-79. 1879-80, 1890-61. 166 |- FQ. Total. E877-7E. Particulars. 27,300 58,530 1,33,393 20,043 \$4,000 56,000 Ferrica with boat bridges 1,08,680 21,570 Ferries without do. .. 15,155 20 604 22,518 12,000 287 2,202 448 Staging bun, alows 434 430 513 1.887 410 387 410 215 2,536 14,794 7,695 3,196 3,344 3 603 TH 108 53,256 53,307 2,87,827 Total 45,062 40,484 63,218

The ferries, bungalows, and encamping grounds have already been noticed at pages 79,80, and the cattle-pounds at page 82. The only nazát properties consist of 14 shops attached to the serai at Moga, a house for the taksildar at the same place, and a small stable, in front of the tabsil at Zica. A rent of Rs. 116 per annum is derived from the shops. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII. and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this chapter, in which the land-revenue administration of the district is treated of.

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, middle, and primary schools of the district. There is no high school in the district; there are six middle schools for boysone in the city of Ferozepore, and one in the cantonment sadár basár both Anglo-vernacular; four vernacular middle schools at Moga, Butár, Zíra, and Dharmkôt. The primary schools for boys are situated at Khai, Waghewala, Alfoki, Zakkhoke, Sultán Khánwála, Ghalkhurd, Moodkee, Rattakhera, Mandot, and Pheru Shahr in the Ferozepore tahal; at Nathana, Kaliyan, Mahraj, Sangatpur, Zanda, Baghapurána, Rania, Badhni, Daodhar, Churchak, Gholia kalan, Kokri, Lopon, Salihna, Daulatpur, Daroli, Chandnaya, and Ghal Khan in the Moga tahsíl; at Jalálábad, Kishnpúr, Sherpur, Kot Sadr Khán, Kot Isa Khan, Makhu, Fatehgarh, Khosa, Randhir Singh, Bharana, Talwandi, Mallanwala and Bhindar kalan in the Zira tahsil; and at Harike, Muktsar, Sohnewála, Kanyanwáli, Jalálábad, and Gurú Har Sahai in the Muktsar tahsil. Besides these, there are girls' primary schools-two in the city of Ferozepore, one at Zira, one at Dharmkôt, and one at Muktsar, and an aided one in the cantonment. At Jalalabad, in the Muktsar tabail, there is a Hindi school attached to the primary school. Among the indigenous schools those situated at Jalalabad, Kot Bhai, and Ferozepore deserve special notice. The number of boys attending the schools under the management of the Deputy Commissioner amountsto 2,876, with an average daily attendance of about 2,237. The indigenous schools above mentioned are supported by voluntary contribution, the fees being very small; and the boys who attend the indigenous schools are chiefly sons of cultivators.

This school was founded in A.D. 1855. It was at first a The district school. Hindi school, but gradually Persian was introduced, and in 1875 it became a Government Anglo-vernacular middle school. It is situated outside the Dehli gate of the city of Ferozepore. The school-house consists of two large rooms separated by a passage. It has a verandah and a small garden. The room on the city side is devoted to the middle and upper primary departments, and the other to the lower primary. Close to the school is a cricketground bought by the municipality. There are, besides, a city branch school in a public building, and a Hindi branch in a rented house. According to the new system, education is imparted up to the standard of the middle school examination. There are two departments in this school-middle and primary, the latter being again subdivided into upper and lower primary. The school is managed

Chapter V. Administration and Finance.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration,

Education.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE, NUMBER OF PUPILS, AND RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS PROM 1878-79 TO 1882-88, AT THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

Chapter V.
Administration and Finance.

The district school.

by a head master and three assistants, who are paid from provincial funds, and fourteen other teachers attached to the primary department on the grant-in-aid system.

The following comparative table shows the figures representing (a) the amount of expenditure; (b) the number of pupils: (c) results of examinations, during the last five official years, beginning

from April 1871, and ending by 31st March 1883 :-

| | | | Expusi | Expanditure. | | No. of Perms | Perms. | | Design | 3 40 E11 | RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS. | DON'S. | |
|------|----|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | -lates for | bonoling | | | | | Michile School. | School. | Upper Prisoury. | rissury. | Louis Primary. | Primary |
| Year | | Touchers from seartlon lishmest, | Teachers front mon-an cetabilishment | Mental servants, | Scholarships, | Junitaringed elidable | Primary Department. | Namber sent up. | Namber passed. | Mund de sent up, | Number passed. | Number seas up. | Sumber passe'. |
| | | á | Re. | Br. | Br. | | | | | | 0. | | |
| 9 | 9 | 2,543 | 2,413 | 200 | 463 | 100 | 311 | 51 | 400 | 310 | dia. | 17 | 100 |
| | 14 | 2,470 | 2,000 | \$113 | (8) | 15 | 300 | 173 | | 30 | 10 | 43 | h |
| : | - | 2,476 | 2,633 | 223 | 488 | 98 | 280 | 40 | 423 | A | 300 | 40 | 28 |
| : | 7 | 5,406 | 2,402 | 1000 | 400 | 97 | 600 | 16 | 10 | 110 | × | 100 | S. |
| | ** | 2,423 | 2,360 | 553 | 100 | 88 | 200 | 22 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 46 | 100 | 41 |

There is a civil hospital at Ferozepore, a second class dispensary at Zira, and a third-class at Muktsar. They are all under the general control of the civil surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an assistant surgeon and two hospital assistants. Besides the above-mentioned dispensaries, there is also a third-class dispensary at Julálabad in Mamdot, which is wholly maintained by the Mamdot State. There is a lock hospital of the first class in cantonments, which was opened in 1867. Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the district dispensaries for the last few years.

The date of the foundation of the Ferozepore Civil Hospital appears to be 1850. Formerly it was called a first class dispensary, but in the year 1881 it was raised from a first class dispensary to a Civil Hospital. It is situated about 112 yards south-east of the Dehli gate of the city. The building contains two large wards situated on either side of operating, examination, dispensing, waiting, and civil surgeon's office rooms. These wards are for male in-door patients, one being reserved exclusively for Hindús and the other for Muhammadans. There is a separate female ward close to the main building. A small house for small-pox or cholera cases is situated at some distance from the dispensary compound. The civil hospital can afford accommodation for 52 beds inclusive of the building now occupied by the police hospital. It is

Year. operations.

1878 42
1879 69
1880 70
1881 72
1883 88 in charge of an assistant surgeon permanently attached to the hospital, under the supervision of the civil surgeon. The establishment consists of one compounder, one dresser, and menials. The number of major surgical operations performed during the last five years is shown in the margin.

St. Andrew's Memorial Church contains sittings for 586 persons, and is served by a chaplain on the Bengal establishment of the Church of England. There is no Roman Catholic chapel; but a building, capable of seating 174 persons, is rented for the purpose by Government. The services are conducted by a Roman Catholic chaplain. There is also a branch of the American Presbyterian Mission in the city. The minister officiates as chaplain to the Presbyterians among British troops, holding service for them in the prayer-room in cantonments.

The construction of that portion of the Rewari-Ferozepore (State) Railway which is in the Ferozepore district, is under the charge of an Executive Engineer with a staff of two assistants, the whole being under the control of a Superintending Engineer whose head-quarters are at Delhi. The Sirbind Canal is under the charge of the Executive Engineer (4th division), with head-quarters at Ferozepore. The head-quarters of the Sirbind Canal circle, under the Superintending Engineer, are at Umbálla. The Grand Trunk Road from Gandasinghwála (including the bridge-of-boats in the cold weather and the ferry arrangement in the hot), to the 220th mile on the Lúdhiána road, is in immediate charge

Chapter V.

Administration and FinanceMedical.

Ferorepore Civil Hospital,

Ecclesinatical,

Hend-quarters of other departments, Chapter V.
Administration and Finance

Head-quarters of other departments,

Cantonments, troops, &c. of an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department, subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Lahore Provincial Division, at Lahore, under the control of the Superintending Engineer, 1st circle, with head-quarters at Rawal Pindi.

The military buildings, fort and arsenal, are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Multan Division, Military Works, with head-quarters at Ferozepore, and the Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Commands, with head-quarters at Lahore. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Assistant Superintendent at Umbálla. The district post offices are under the postmaster at Ferozepore, who is in direct subordination to the Postmaster-General of the Punjáb. The Executive Commissariat Officer is under the Deputy Commissary-General, upper

circle, whose head-quarters are at Rawal Pindi.

The district of Ferozepore has but one military station in it—
the cantonment of Ferozepore itself, situated about five nules east
from the river Sutlej and about two miles from the city of the same
name, and 75 miles from Lúdhiána. The roads to Lahore, distance 45 miles, and to Lúdhiána, and also to the State of Farídkot
are metalled. The cantonment is well laid out and timbered.
Water is supplied by wells at an average depth of 25 to 30 feet in
cold and hot weather respectively. The main feature of the
station is the fort, which encloses the arsenal. This important
and vast establishment is the source from which all the military
stores and material are supplied to the southern part of the
Punjáb and Deraját. The garrison of the fort consists of a
detachment of British Infantry and a garrison battery with its
proper armament of guns. The cantonment is situated on a
flat, sandy plain, with no elevated features to relieve the monotony
of the view.

The garrison consists of one Battery Field Artillery, one

| | suff Suff Sen | Non-connic | mionel Officers | and Men. |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Station. | Negrim And Office | Royat Artiflery. | British Infantry. | Native Infantry |
| Ferosepore { | 8 24 7 | 264 | 900 | 690 |
| Total | 30 | 201 | 960 | 899 |

Field Artillery, one Regiment European Infantry, and one-Regiment Native Infantry. The number of troops cantoned at Ferozeporein the summer of 1883 is shown in the margin. The divisional head-quarters

of the garrison is at Lahore.

A large Commissiariat department is established here, and is the principal depôt for the supply of gun and siege train bullocks for the Punjáb. These fine animals are bred at the Government farm at Hissar and are drafted into the service at four years of age. There are about 1,000 bullocks kept up here at all seasons ready for immediate use, and about 150 camels.

The district contains a large number of carts which are used in the grain trade; and camels in large numbers could be obtained at a few days' notice.

The railway communication is still very deficient. The branch of the Scinde, Punjáb, and Delhi Railway from Raiwind to Gundasinghwála, 10 miles from the cantonment, was opened on 15th June. A line, metre gauge, is in course of construction between Riwari, on the Riwari State Railway, through Hissar, Sirsa, Faridkot, and Ferozepore. There is no rail to Lúdhiána direct. Within a radius of 20 miles are situated the famous battle-fields of the Sikh war.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and

| Source of Hevenue, | 1890-81. | 1881-82, |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Surplus warrant tolescend Leases of gardens and groves Fisher es Other terms of miscellaneous land revenue | 817 362 290 2,628 | 43 960 244 329 |

totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining itemsfor 1880-81 and 1881-

82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI. gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX. shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current settlement will be found on the following pages.

In 1840, Captain Lawrence made, for the first time, a five years' settlement of pargana Ferozepore consisting of 64 villages, the jama of which was fixed at Con puny's rupees 19,000, inclusive of inam lands. This term expired in 1845 and Captain Nicholson then continued the settlement for one year longer at the same rate from kharif 1845 to rabi 1846, and Mr. Daniell extended it for one year till the end of 1847; and Major F. Mackeson, the Commissioner and Superintendent, increased the amount of assessment by one-third, or to twenty-five thousand rupees, at which rate it remained till the revised settlement by Mr. Brandreth in 1855. The other parganas comprised in the Ferozepore district, and annexed from the Sikhs' Government at Labore after the campaign of 1845, were also summarily assessed from 1846 till the end of 1856; but, owing to the absence of statistics, it is impossible to supply an accurate account of them. In 1856, the ilaka of the Nawab of Mamdot was summarily assessed after its annexation in November 1855. It consisted then of 242 villages and 70 chaks. which were surveyed and mapped under the supervision of Mr. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, and Muhammad Sultan, Extra Assistant Commissioner. The total jama proposed amounted to Rs. 33,786 inclusive of the sum of Rs. 6,223, derived from lease of jungle tracks and the average rate of assessment was 12 annas a ghumao. Originally this settlement was sanctioned for a period of five years, but it lasted till the first regular settlement of ilakas Muktsar in 1871-75. The statements showing by tahsils the jama of the district for the last year in which the summary settlement was in force, as compared with the jama of the regular settlement, is given on the following statement showing the jama of the Summary and Regular Settlements of Ferozepore district.

Chapter V.
Administration

Financei
Cantonments,
troops, &c.

Statistica of land revenue.

Settlement of land revenue.

Chapter V. Administration and Finance.

Settlement of land revenue.

| Name of Taball, | Jone of mary Ser | | | Jame of the lar Settle | | | Remarks. |
|-----------------|---------------------|----|----|---------------------------|-----|------|---|
| Ferozepore . | 67,014 | 14 | 3 | 85,410 | 44 | ** | Rs. 5,937 on account of jame t- |
| Zira | 1,57,005 | 1 | ** | 1,80,814 | 4.8 | | the eight villages of Paka Chiral |
| Moga | 1,01,156 | 12 | 9 | 1,87,879 | | 12 | villages were given to Sardas Kalsan; and Ms. 63,963 are salded to the jours of ticks Manufet |
| Muktear | 1,00,539 | 1 | | 1,11,487 | ** | re. | became its Regular Scillenger had been effected in 1873. |
| Total . | 4,26,175 | 13 | ** | 5,61,500 | 4.4 | F 7F | mer ners messesses en serve |

The operations of a Regular Settlement were set on foot under Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Deputy Commissioner of the district, early in 1852, and were brought to a close in 1855. The new assessment received sanction in the following year for a term of 30 years, to expire in 1883, with a proviso leaving the assessment of the Muktsar tabsil open to revision after ten years. This course was adopted at Mr. Brandreth's own suggestion, on the ground that, the Muktsar villages had been only recently acquired, were in an exceedingly backward condition, and might be expected to develop rapidly. In accordance with this proviso, when the Montgomery district was placed under Settlement in 1868, the Muktsar tabsil, together with the Mamdot territory (annexed in 1864), was added to the charge of the Settlement Officer of that district. The revision of the assessment was completed in 1871-72; and the term of the assessment for the district will now expire in 1883, except for Muktsar and Mamdot, which were settled for twenty years from 1872-73.

Summary and Regular Assessments compared.

Khdilea

The summary assessment of the district, as constituted at the time

when Mr. Brandreth's Settlement Rogular Burning Ty Description. Settlement, Settlement. operations commenced, amounted Es. 2,77,409 4,10,309 Joyle and Manfi 1,21,251 93,000 to Rs. 4,98,660, which Rs. of Ra. 5,50,438 Ba. 4,54,600 Total 3.77.409 represented the actual

State revenue, the remainder (Rs. 1,21,251) being alienated in jágir or remitted as muáfi. Mr. Brandreth's assessment of the same area amounted to Rs. 5,03,438. The table given in the margin indicates the comparison between the two assessments. Before the conclusion of the Regular Settlement operations, however, other villages were attached to the district; and these being assessed at Rs. 1,16,238, the total assessment of the district, as finally concluded by Mr. Brandreth, was brought up to Rs. 6,19,676 of which the state share (khálsa) amounted to Rs. 4,46,385.

This assessment, however, was to be partly progressive; and the full sum here mentioned was not to be reached until after a period of years differing in different parts of the district. Taking the year 1855-56 as the first in which the new assessment took effect over the whole district, the following detail may be given of the initial and ultimate amounts of the revenue* :-

| Tubeil. | Revenue, 1865-60. | Ultimate revenue to be realized after term of years, | Year in which the revenue was so reach its full de- velopment. |
|------------|--|--|---|
| Ferosepore | Ra, 72,815 1,40,360 1,60,474 23,492 | Rs. 60,144 1,49,233 1,79,222 1,77,255 | 1872-74 1863-74 1864-63 1864-63 |
| Total | Es. 4,03,141 | Ba. 4,36,84 | 100 |

In 1876, Mr. Purser reported his re-settlement of Muktsar and Mamdot. In the former he revised Mr. Brandreth's assessments, which had (as already explained) been announced for a term of ten years only. In the latter he made a First Regular Settlement. In Muktsar, Mr. Brandreth had imposed an initial demand of Rs. 47,477, rising gradually during its ten years' currency to Rs. 62,729; cultivation had since then increased by 81 per cent., and Mr. Purser finally assessed the tract at Rs. 98,330, being an increase of over 53 per cent. further increase of Rs. 3,215 was demandable after ten years in certain villages in which the culturable area was exceedingly large. In Mamdot, which had received an addition of 16 river estates

since the Summary Settlement, the revenue had already been raised during currency of settlement, from Rs. 33,786, to Rs. 45,770. On the other hand, cultivation had increased by some 140 per cent. Mr. Purser assessed the tract at Rs. 63,993, rising to Rs. 67,440 after 10 years. The Settlement, both in Muktsar and Mamdot, was sanctioned for a term of 20 years, dating from the kharif of 1872-73 in Mamdot, and of 1873-74 in Muktsar.

The Settlement now current has been described above, the Current Settlement. Settlements and the dates on which they expire being distinct for Muktsar, Mamdot, and for the remainder of the district. Since the announcement of the demands, the normal operation of alluvion and diluvion and similar causes, has reduced the fixed land revenue demand to Rs. 5,16,405.

Years Highest Lowest Class of Land. of Setrate. rate. Ra. A. Rn. A. 1650 Per well Per well Irrigated from wells 1872 14 0 14 1856 0.0 D 13

The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, as it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 0-7-8 on cultivated, Rs. 0-6-5 on culturable, and Rs. 0-5-9 on total area. The general revenue rates used for purposes of assessment are stated, as shown in the margin, at pages 635ff of the Famine Report (1879), the corresponding rates used at the previous settlement

being also given for purposes of comparison.

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Administration and Finance-

> Settlement of land revenue.

Re-settlement of Muktsur and Mamdot.

^{*} The figures of this statement are taken from an appendix to Mr. Brandreth's report. It will be seen that the total does not agree with that before given (Rs. 4,46,385). The latter figure, however, is probably correct (it is taken from the body of the report, para, 174); and the figures of the tabular statements must be taken as approximate only.

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The areas upon which the revenue is collected are shown in Table No. XIV., while Table No. XXIX. shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI., Balances, remissions, and takavi advances. Tables No. XXXII., Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIA., Registration.

Cesses.

The cesses levied upon and in addition to the land reve-

Government lands, forests, &c.

| Cess. | Ferusa ora, Moga, Zira. | Mandot. |
|--|--|--|
| Local rate Lambardáre Patvária Rnad School Post Chief beadmen Zalldáre | Rs. A. P. 8 6 4 8 0 0 4 11 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 | Ns. A P. 8 8 4 8 9 0 4 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 |

nue are shown in the margin, in percentages. Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates. Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. There are no forests in the district.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each tahsil as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal jägirs are those of Mamdot, Mahráj, and Bhúchan, the Bhaís of Arnauli, Sidhúwál and Jhúmba, and the Sodhís of Buchoke.

Minor assignments,

Mr. Brandreth thus describes the origin of the minor revenue-

free grants of the district :-

It is impossible within reasonable limits to describe all the different kinds of grants that have been upheld. Those conferred in perpetuity are generally for the support of Hindu or Muhammadan places of worship, for the maintenance of tombs, for keeping up dharmsalas or resting-places for travellers, for schools, for perpetual almsgivings, and such like pur-poses. The Rani of Ferozepore always gave a small maintenance in land to the widows or heirs of those who fell in the numerous wars which she waged against her neighbour, the Chief of Faridkot. The Kardárs of the Lahore Government gave small rent-free tenures to those who had rendered them any service, to fakirs, to those who sunk wells for the public good, &c. These and such like grants have been upheld either for life or for the term of Settlement. Besides the rent-free tenures referred to above, there are also villages and shares in villages, and separate plots rent-free in the pargana of Kot-Kapara, which was made over to the Raja of Faridkot as a reward for the good services rendered by him during the Satlej campaign, and regarding which it has been decided by superior authority that a separate account should be taken of them. The value of these estates is Rs. 9,143, of which Rs. 1,416 have been confirmed in perpetuity. In lieu of the remainder, as it lapses by the deaths of the present occupants, certain villages on the borders of this district, and now belonging to Faridkot, will be annexed."

Administration of ipundation canals.

A full account of the introduction and the history of the inundation canals of the Ferozepore district, to be found in the printed reports of 1875, by Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C.S., and that of Colonel Grey, for 1876-77. These canals are in charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner as Superintendent, who has under him, one Assistant Superintendent, an overseer, two naibtahsildars, five darogahs, and a few other subordinate officials. The total cost of the establishment for the Ferozepore canals is

about Rs. 9,800 per annum. The Extra-Assistant Commissioner in charge has judicial powers, which are confined to cases connected Administration, with the administration of the canals. From September 1883, the canals of the Fazilka tabsil in the Sirsa district have also been placed under the charge of the Ferozepore establishment with some addition thereto, sanctioned by the Government, the annual cost of which amounts to about Rs. 1,200. Thus the entire cost of the present canal establishment is about Rs. 11,000 per annum. About the middle of October of each year, when all the canals are dry, the Extra Assistant Commissioner starts on tour, and inspects every head of the canals, and whenever a change in the course of the river makes it necessary to find a new head for any of the canals, a suitable head is searched out there and then, and the overseer is ordered to survey it at once, in order to fit it into the existing channel of the canal; at the same time the silt deposited by the canals during the previous season is measured up, and thus it is found for each canal how much work the abnosh has to do by dividing the cubic contents of the whole work of the number of acres irrigated by the same canal. When it is found how much work is to be done by each abnosh village on the different canals, orders are issued for the clearance of silt, and while this is being done by the people themselves under the supervision of the out-door establishment, such as naib-tahsildars and darogahs, &c., the Extra Assistant Commissioner and his assistant go round and see the work carried on. When all the work is completed, it is examined by the surveyor; and, if found correct, passed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, which generally takes place from end of April to end of May in every year, while the canals are opened. While the canals are running, the out-door establishment look after the embankments and bunds during the time of high floods, special watchmen are appointed to watch the bunds and embankments night and day; and in the meanwhile the heads of the canals are inspected by the head office establishment, as the occasion requires to find out how the heads of the canals are drawing water from the river.

About the middle of October, when all the land that could be irrigated, has been irrigated, the patwari and the mirab (vide note on the method of irrigation) measure up the irrigated acreage in their circle, which measurement is subsequently examined by the darogah of the canal, the naib-tahsildar, and the Assistant Superintendent, and some time, if need be, by the tahsildar and the Extra Assistant Commissioner. When all the measurements of the irrigated area are finished, and papers received at the canal office, a date is fixed during the month of December of each year, to hold a general meeting at a central point presided over by the Deputy Commissioner; hitherto such meetings have been held at Zira, which was the centre of irrigation as regards the Ferozepore district; but since the addition of the Fazilka canals to this district, it has been decided that, considering the distance of the Fazilka abnoshes have to come, Ferozepore is the most suitable place for the general assemblage of the abnoshes

Chapter V. and. Finance.

Administration of inundation canals,

Chapter I. Administration and Finance.

which take place for the purpose of fixing the back, or rate, for the ensuing year, which is done as follows :--

First, the detail of the area irrigated by each canal is rea before the meeting, then the charges for the approaching year Administration of (beginning from April) are considered; and the latter distri-inundation canals. buted over the former. The rate per acre is found, which varies according to the increase and decrease in irrigation in each year. The highest rate hitherto charged was Re. 0-4-0 per acre, and the lowest Re. 0-2-3. Each canal has a certain number of mirábs, or water distributors, whose duty it is to assist the darogah of the canal in fixing the terms for the abnoshes for taking water. These mirábs are, as a general rule, appointed from such lambardars and landholders, as have helped the cause of irrigation, and take an interest in the development of the scheme, and are paid four pies for every acre irrigated, which amount, together with the two pies per acre for the patwari, who measures the irrigated acreage, is charged to the abnosh in addition to the rate, or back which the latter has to pay for the maintenance of the establishment. Hitherto these canals have irrigated over 93,000 acres in one season. Two branches of the Sirhind Canal will flow through the district. The former of these is the Abohar branch, which is already constructed, and the latter is the Bhathinda branch, now in course of making. On the Abohar branch there is a canal chok; at Daodhar, where the canal is bridged; and other chokis are being now built at Chakar on the Manoki rajbaha, and at Chuhar chak on the Jagraon rájbahá. On the Bhathinda branch chokis are contemplated at Pohla, about one mile from the thana of Nathana and at Jhumba.

> The Abohar branch of the Sirhind Canal crosses the district in a direction generally north-east and south-west, entering it at 394 miles of its length in the lands of Dhaodar. At this point the width at bed level is 74 feet, and is designed to carry a maximum depth of 71 feet of water. It is bridged at the following points :-

> > miles, Daodhar lock and fall, inspection eloti.

福花 Wadni.

50 Cholia fall, inspection cheki. 54 Phulewala.

Chihowal fall, inspection cheki. 58

Samalisar, fall, inspection chokf. 64 68

72 Sibian fall.

Dhaipi (Faridkot State), inspection choki.

81 Nas Harri (Faridkot State) fall, 86 Purauah Harri,

90 Assabutar, Inspection choki.

Bhullar. 99

Mahimjwala, inspection choki.

Besides these bridges for general traffic, some foot bridges are about to be built for village communication. In addition to the inspection chokis mentioned above, others have been built, vis. :-

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Administration of inundation canals.

Mari rajbahd.

| 10 | miles | 244 | 444 | *** | 295 | Sage | Chida, |
|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|--------|
| | | | | 1.4 | | A11 - 1 | |

Jaitu rajbahd.

| | miles | 949 | 884 | 644 | | 148 | Jaitu (Nabha State). |
|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----------------------|
| 139 | 66 | 410 | 400 | +4.4 | hab | 84.0 | Mallan. |
| 27 | 44 | | | | | | Chateana. |

Faridkot rajbahd.

| 8 | miles | 844 | Over | ++4 | 1916 | 174 | Dewiwala (Faridkot State). |
|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1.7 | 18 | 444 | 121 | *** | 122 | | Dhionawala (Faridkot State). |
| 27 | 00 | 444 | 2.64 | *** | 14.1 | 114 | Viring. |

At the 48th mile of the Abohar branch, the Sutlej navigation channel takes a turn, and running in a north-westerly direction tails into the river Sutlej between the villages of Pallah and Maygah. This branch has a total length of 47 miles and bed width of 30 feet; the banks, however, have been so arranged as to allow of its being widened to 60 feet hereafter if necessary. No irrigation is contemplated from this branch, which, although designed so that in exceptional circumstances it can be used as an escape for the Abohar branch, is intended for navigation purposes only. It is bridged at the following places :-

0 miles, Rannia lock.

Chirak lock and fall.

10 Gill lock and fall, inspection cheki,

" Jaimalwâla lock and fall, Barra Ghar, lock and fall,

19 " Phidda lock and fall, inspection chokf.

24 Moodkee.

" Patli lock and fall. 27

" Gall lock and fall, flour mills, 33

33 Feroze Shah, inspection choki. Ugoki lock and fall, 345

111 Waltoor, inspection choki 40

Isewala.

At the tail lock and fall at Pallah there is an inspection choki; and a foot-way over the canal ghats for village communication, having also been provided at the 2nd, 8th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 28th, and 45th miles of the branch, good unmetalled roads for country carts have been made along the boundaries of both the Abohar branch and Sutlej navigation channel; all the inspection chokis are furnished.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI-Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Ferozepore district:—

General statistics of towns,

| Te | thail, | | | Town | Ei. | | Persons, | Males. | Females. |
|--------------------|---------|--------------|------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Feroarpore Zira | AND SOR | 6114 1114 | 911 271 | Perozepore Dharpkot Zira Makhu | these trees trees | \$100 \$100 \$200 \$400 | 29,570 6,007 3,462 1.65 | 23,071 2,183 1,020 011 | 15,599 2,824 3,563 747 |
| Moga Nuktsur | *** | AND | 900 | Mega Meliraj Muktear | Per | PAR Day | 6,430 8,788 3,134 | 3,588 3,100 3,089 | 7,842 7,608 1,430 |

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns, and the number of houses in each, are shown in Table XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table XIX. and its appendix, and Table XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population; its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Ferozepore town : Description. The town of Ferozepore is situate in N. latitude 30°55′ and E. longitude 78°40′, 645 feet above the sea level, on the old high bank of the Sutlej, 3½ miles from the present bed of the river. The general appearance of the town from a distance is not very attractive, there being no buildings of note to catch the eye. It is surrounded completely by a kachcha wall with ten gates of which the Delhi and Lúdhiána towards the south, the Makhu towards the east, the Bansanwála towards the north, and the Kasűr and Multán gates on the west, are the principal. By far the greater portion of the grain traffic enters the city by the Lúdhiána gate.

A metalled circular road girdles the wall round the city, and is 23,870 feet long. Some of the gardens in the city belonging to the native inhabitants lie along this road. The town is surrounded on all sides by suburbs more than 12 in number. The prinicipal of them are Basti Rahman Tiharia towards the south opposite the jail, Basti Tankanwali, towards the south-east, Towns, Munici-Bastí Shaikhanwálí in the east, Bastí Kambohan in the north, and Bastí Bhattian towards the west of the city.

The town itself is divided into two parts by the main bazar, which runs from the Delhi gate in the south to the Bausanwala gate in the north, and in which are to be found the shops of almost all the principal men in the city. The other streets are of less importance and have nothing remarkable in them except the Lúdhiána gate bázar, where country carts are prepared in large numbers, and for which there is a large demand in the district for the carriage of grain from one part of the country to the other. There are three principal markets in the city-vis., Mandi Shikarpurian, Mandi Nauharian, and Ganj Ramji Dass. The first is, perhaps, the finest of them all, surrounded on all sides with large double-storeyed buildings of the rich men carrying on trade in iron in this market. The other two are chiefly remarkable for extensive dealings in grain, that take place in them, besides their being used as depots for the storage of grain.

The streets of the city are generally wide and well paved, but the drainage system is very defective, and stands much in need of improvement. The Municipality have under consideration a new drainage scheme which, when carried out, would greatly enhance the healthiness of the town. Wells, of which there is a large number within the city, constitute at present the only source of water-supply of the town. The water is generally good, but it is believed that the water-table has greatly risen in almost all the wells since the opening of the district canals, of which three are to be found within the municipal limits. One

of these canals runs round the greater part of the city.

Ferozepore can boast of no buildings of any architectural importance. The only one that deserves mention in this place is the Hindú temple, called the Ganga mandar, having a small garden attached to it, and situate near the Bansanwala gate.

The old fort of the city is now no more, but some traces of it are still left; and a tomb of a Muhammadan saint, called Núr Shah Valí, situate on an eminence, indicates the site of The tomb is considered by the Muhammadan community to be a place of great sanctity, and even now large numbers gather around it every Thursday. There are two tanks in the city-one inside the walls, called Rani-ka-talab after Rani Lachman Kaur, once the Governor of Ferozepore; and the other outside the Delhi gate and built by the Municipality. Both of these tanks are fed by water from the district canal (the Shahrwah) which is now stopped, but which it is expected will be opened soon. The principal buildings outside the city are the dispensary and the school-house, both situate opposite to each other on the Knox road about 100 yards from the Delhi gate. The municipal Hall is a fine building erected at the expense of the Municipality, has a small garden attached to it, and is also situate on the Knox read a little further from the

Chapter VI.

palities, and Cantonments-

Ferozepore town : Description,

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments

Ferozepore town : Description. Cantonments. dispensary and the school-house. Still further towards the cantonments and on the left side of the Knox Road is the Ferozepore jail, having a garden attached to it. There are four sarais outside the city, of which the principal are one belonging to Rai Nagar Mal, and situate on the Knox Road close to the dispensary, and another belonging to Lala Ram Kaur.

The cantonments lie to the south at a distance of about two miles from the city. They are connected with the city by the Knox Road, the most beautiful road in the whole station. Large shady trees and green grass line the whole length of the road on both sides; and it is kept clean and well sprinkled with water by the municipality, and is resorted to for evening walks and drives by all sections of the community. The district court-house is situate within the cantonment limits. The cantonments were first constituted in the year 1839, since when they have been continuously occupied by troops. The garrison is noticed at page 86.

History.

Ferozepore was founded, according to tradition, in the time of Feroz Shah, Emperor of Delhi, A.D. 1351-1387, but was in a declining state at the period of British annexation. According to a census taken by Sir Henry Lawrence, in 1838, the population was 2,732; and in 1841, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Henry Lawrence, it had risen to 4,841. The market-place towards the east of the old fort was built by him, and the main bazár was also completed under his directions; the oldest street in the town being the one now called the Purána Bazár. Since the successful close of the first Sikh war, the peace of the district has never been broken, except during the Mutiny in 1857, when one of the native regiments stationed at Ferozepore broke out into revolt

| Limits of sources ion. | Year of census, | Persons | Males. | Females. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|----------|
| Who'e town Municipal limits | 1868 1861 1866 1878 1881 | 36,451 36,570 20,595 15,163 20,870 | 52,090 20,971 | 14,373 |

Population and vital statistics.

| | Population. | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Town or sol | 1869. | 1891. | | |
| Ferozepore town | 421 | pas | Y | 14,065 |
| Hasti Kacaboan Mamma | 944 | 8.63 | | 1,268 |
| 11 Dhatthan | 448 | 404 | 20,500 | 603 |
| Minor Bastia | 944 | 4+4 | | 1,892 |
| Cantonments | 448 | PH . | 18,841 | 18,790 |
| | Total | - Barri | 36,433 | 29,470 |

and plundered and destroyed the buildings of the cantonments. The arsenal and magazine were, however, saved without loss of life, and the mutineers subsequently dispersed. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868. 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken: but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs. throw some light on the matter. The figures for

the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy

was in many cases doubtful. It would appear from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, that in 1868 several outlying hamlets were wrongly included in the enumeration; while since 1875 the municipal limits have been extended so as to embrace the suburbs of Dhund kalan and Dhund khurd.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number

| Year. | B | irth-rate | | Death-rates. | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|--|
| 4.0854 | Persons, Males. | | Females. | Persons. | Malea. | Females | |
| thus | 25 | 71 | - | 10 | -9 | 11 | |
| 1660 | 11 | | 77 | 22 | 23 | 20 | |
| 1670 | 22 | śò | 1.5 | 100 | 29 | 80 | |
| left | 40 | 37 | 18 | 34 | 32 | 37 | |
| 1679 | 36 | 19 | 10 | 37 | 82 | | |
| 1573 | 28 | 31 | | 2.0 | 24 | 41 29 | |
| 1874 | 37 | 21 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 23 | |
| 1978 | 72 | 17 | 23 | 21 34 | 31 | 27 | |
| 1878 | 30 | 15 | 3.9 | 64 | 82 | 92 | |
| 1877 | 96 | 1.5 | 37 | 53 | 34 | 22 | |
| 1678 | 60 | 27 | 16 | 88 | 22 | 109 | |
| 1879 | 22 | 38 27 | 11 | 88 | 63 | 22 | |
| 1980 | 49 | | 13 | 49 | 49 | 48 | |
| 1691 | 47 | 21 | 17 | 52 | 49 | 5.5 | |
| Average | 37 | 20 | 14 | 43 | 43 | 47 | |

of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Cansus Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-

rates per mille of population since 1868 are given in the margin, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census. The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

The municipality of Ferozepore was first constituted in Taxation, trade, &c. December 1867. It is now a municipality of the second class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as president, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineer, and the head master, district school, as ex-officio members; and 14 nominated members, of whom one is an official and 13 non-officials. The income of the municipality is chiefly derived from octroi levied on almost all goods brought within the municipal limits.

The district of Ferozepore is pre-eminently the grain-producing district of the Punjab, the staple articles being gram, wheat, and rape seed. The wheat trade has of late been considerably developed. and large quantities are exported to Karachi for shipment to Europe. The town is a favourite depôt for the storage of grain, which remains collected in immense quantities and is re-exported whenever favourable opportunity is found by the grain dealers. Iron is also imported in large quantities direct from England, and is then sent out for distribution in the adjoining districts.

The only institutions in the town itself are the charitable dispensary and the District School giving instruction up to the middle school standard. There is an orphan asylum within the cantonments, kept up by the local Arya Samaj; Hindú and Muhammadan orphans are well brought up and receive a good training. The expenses of the asylum are defrayed from subscriptions and donations of private individuals,

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Institutions and public buildings. Chapter VI.

Towne, Municipulities, and Cautonments.

Dharmkot town.

Dharmkot is a small town of 6,007 inhabitants, situated on the old route to Ladhiana from Ferozepore. The original name of Katolpur was change! to Dharmkot by the Sikh chief Tára Singh Dallewala, in 1760, when he subdued the ilákas of Kiriál and Jalalabad, and built a fort and established himself here. The fort has now disappeared. This place is only a few miles from the Grand Trunk Road between the above two towns; and, as it has a good basar and is the only town in this neighbourhood, a considerable trade is carried on here in piece-goods, which are brought to this market, via Ludhiana, and sold to all the people in the neighbourhood. There are some well-to-do native merchants here who possess masonry houses of two and three storeys high. There is no wall around Dharmkot, nor is there any building of importance. It has a good bazar of mostly masonry shops, a thana and schoolhouse, and a masonry sarai with a good well in it, and two rooms for European travellers on each side of the sarai. The municipality consists of seven members, who are building a masonry tank near the town. The members are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from a tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. There are no chankidars, but a police establishment maintained by the municipality. Formerly the head-quarters of the tahsii were located at Dharmkot. About thirty years ago the taksil was removed to Zira, but it appears that Dharmkot has not suffered in any way from this change. The railway line between Lúdhiána and Ferozepore now in contemplation, if constructed, is likely to pass not far from this place, which will probably add to its importance.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Lienita . f. Year of Persons, Males. Females. equipmentation. CORNER. { 186% 1881 5, 575 2,629 9,750 5,163 Whole town 6,007 IRON 5,379 Municipal limits 6,007 1881

1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found

in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Zira town.

Zíra is a small place of 3,492 inhabitants situated on the old kacka road from Ferozepore to Lúdhiána, about 12 miles from the Grand Trunk Road, and 26 miles south-east of Ferozepore. The grain produced here, as also in the adjacent villages, goes to Ferozepore and Lúdhiána districts, which are both export markets. The town contains mostly mud houses, a pakka tank (not quite complete yet) and a few pakka shops. It has two bazars (no grain market), a tahsil, thana, school house, a dispensary, a small house for the municipality, and a pakka sarai with a good well near it, and two rooms on each side of the sarai for European travellers. It has no walls. One of the inundation canals passes through Zíra and has improved the appearance of this place by the gardens which have been planted near and at Zíra, as also six water mills,

worked by the canal during the inundation season. There is also a house for stallion horses and a donkey, kept here by Government for breeding purposes. The municipal committee consists of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. There are no chaukidars here, but a police establishment maintained by the municipality. Zira was formerly a very small village when the head-quarters of the tahsil were at Dharmkot, but since the transfer of the tahsil from Dharmkot to Zira, about 30 years ago, this place has much improved in every respect, and is increasing in size gradually. In 1853 its population was only 2,702 souls. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Limits of Year of Persons. Malos. Females. entraneration. CODAIL 1,497 1,563 Whole town 1881 2,492 1,529 1866 3,610 Manicipal limits 3,493 1861

1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII.

Details of sex will be found in Table XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Makhu is a small place of 1,658 inhabitants, not far from the left bank of the Sutlej, and is situated on the north east corner of, and about 12 miles from, Zira. Although there is no market in this place, but a considerable trade in gur and shakar (country brown and coarse sugar) is carried on here owing to the fact that this small town is just on the road which comes from the Moga side of the district and leads on to the Jalandhar district by a ferry on the Sutlej. The place is an unpretentious collection of native houses without a wall or any building of importance. It has single basár, a thana, school-house, a pakka sarai with one room for European travellers, and a good well in it. The Municipality consists of five members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. and is derived from an octroi tax levied on all goods brought in for sale. Makhu was a very small place formerly, but since the introduction of the inundation canals by Colonel Grey there is a perceptible improvement in the condition of this place as also in the villages round about, though it is improbable that it should ever become a large commercial town of any importance. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown

Limits of Year of Persons. Males. Formules. chameration сепеца 1,043 Whole town 1881 1,688 831 617 1,003 Municipal limits 1875 1,713 1891

in Table No.
XLIII. Detsila
of sex will be
found in Table
XX. of the Census Report of
1881.

Chapter VI. Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Zira town.

Makhu town

100 CHAP. VI. -TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI. Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Moga town.

Moga is a large village of mud houses and shops containing 6,430 inhabitants. The village itself is situated about a mile from the Grand Trunk Road between Ferozepore and Ludhiana; but the taksit and other public buildings stand just on the said road about 35 miles from Ferozepore and 41 from Ludhiana. There is a considerable trade in grain carried on at Moga and its vicinity with Lúdhiána on the one side and Ferozepore on the other, both being large grain markets and export towns. The village of Moga (it can hardly be called a town) has no wall and possesses no building of any importance ; it is divided into two parts, or pattis, each, of which has a single small basar of mostly kacha shops. There is no grain market here, as the cultivators of this place, as also those of its neighbourhood, take the agricultural produce of their locality in their own carts to Ludhiana and Ferozepore. There is a school-house, and no dispensary. The thana is included in the same building with the tahsit, with a rest-house for police and district officers. There is a pakka sarai and a small basar opposite the tahsil and a pakka tank which is filled in the rainy season with rain water. The water of Moga is brackish but healthy. There is no encamping-ground at Moga as it is in the middle of two encamping grounds-Dagra and Mehna. municipal committee of the village of Moga consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The municipality was constituted in June 1883. Its income is derived from actroi or chungi tax levied on all goods which come in for sale. More than 30 years ago, when the tahsil was established at Moga, this village was very small and of little local importance, but it has since improved a great deal owing to the Grand Trunk Road going through it to the two great trading towns : and it is possible that when the railway line between Ferozepore and Ludhiana, now in contemplation, is completed, this village may become a populous town on account of its being the centre of the grain producing part of the district. The population as ascertained at the

| Year of census. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1863 | 4,444 | 2,600 | 2,244 |
| 1581 | 6,430 | 3,088 | 2,842 |

| Town or suburb. | P. pulation. | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| | 1968, | 1981. | | |
| Moga Taraf Mela Singh do. do. Jit Singh | 2 605 2,739 Included in the above | 2,120 2,724 877 | | |

of 1881. No separate statistics available.

enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report

No separate statistics of births and deaths are

Maharáj is a Sikh village of 5,758 inhabitants situated to the south-east of, and about 36 miles from, Moga tahsil. It is really an aggregation of four large villages, the head-quarters of the Maharajkian Jats, a branch of the Phulkian clan, to which belong the Chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabba. A great excavation, out of which earth to build the town was dug, is looked upon as sacred, and offerings are made monthly to the guardian priest, who is elected by the whole community. The Maharéjkián, who are jágirdars of the surrounding country, form a distinct community. Physically they are a fine race; but they are difficult to control, very litigious, and tenacious of their rights. They have the reputation of eating opium to excess. Maharaj, although a large village, is not of any importance from a mercantile point of view. It is in the heart of the rohi or rain land, and the most sandy part of the district. The agricultural produce of this place and its neighbourhood are taken to Ludhiana for sale. This village contains roomy mud houses and mud shops scattered all over the village without any regular basar. There is no grain market, no thana, sarai, or any other building of importance. There is no municipality here. The six chankidárs are paid by a chankidárí tax levied per hearth on all residents. No change worthy of notice has taken place in this village during the last 30 years, but now that a branch of the Sirhind Canal has passed through the lands of Maharaj, great results are anticipated.

| Year of centus. | Persons. | Males. | Femiles. |
|-----------------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1868 } | 8,691 | 9,156 | 2,658 |
| | 9,786 | 9,160 | 2,608 |

| Town or suburb. | Pop | ulation, |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| TOWN OF STORING | 1608, | 1651. |
| Mahrai Paul Karam Chand Do. Kalaki Do. Sanwal Do. Sandli | 1,651 | 1,927 1,638 1,270 921 |

tion of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No separate statistics of births and deaths are available.

Muktsar is a small town of 3,125 inhabitants, about 35 miles to Town of Muktsar, the south of Ferozepore, and about 20 miles from the river Sutlej. It is the largest town and principal trade-mart of the western portion of the district; but its importance is only local and is due to the fact that the roads leading to this place from Ferozepore and Sirsa, &c., are very sandy, and in several places almost impassable by bullock carts. However, many cultivators of this neighbourhood convey their agricultural produce by going round via Faridkot, between which and Ferozepore a metalled road has recently been

Chapter VI. Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Town of Maharaj.

population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken; but the details in the margin, which give the popula-

Chapter VI. Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Muktuar town.

constructed. The town itself is an ordinary collection of native houses mostly kacha, but a few pakka buildings, some of which are two to three storeys high, and a wide pakka basar improves its appearance ; especially the pakka Sikh shrine or gurdwara which stands on a large tank adds not only to the appearance of the place but also to its importance. It is said that Guru Gobind Singh fought a battle here with the Muhammadan king, and the place has since become a sacred one to the Sikhs of the surrounding districts. The construction of the tank began during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's time, and was completed by the help of the Rajas of Patiala. Jhind, Nabha, and Faridkot.

A grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum has been sanctioned by Government, which is spent in keeping up a langar, or public foodhouse, where every day poor men and travellers are fed, and also for other necessary expenses, as repairs to the shrine, &c. A large fair is held here every year about the middle of January, when 30,000 to 50,000 people assemble here for two days to wash in the tank. which seldom has water enough to bathe so large a number (see ante page 41). Muktsar has a single basar of mostly pakka shops without any wall round the town. There is a school house, a municipal committee house, a dispensary, tahsil, thana, and a pakka sarai with encamping-ground, and a good well in the sarai; and two rooms on each side of it for European travellers. Recently some buildings have been erected by the railway authorities in anticipation of the construction of the line between Muktsar and Kot-Kapúra.

The municipal committee consists of six members appointed

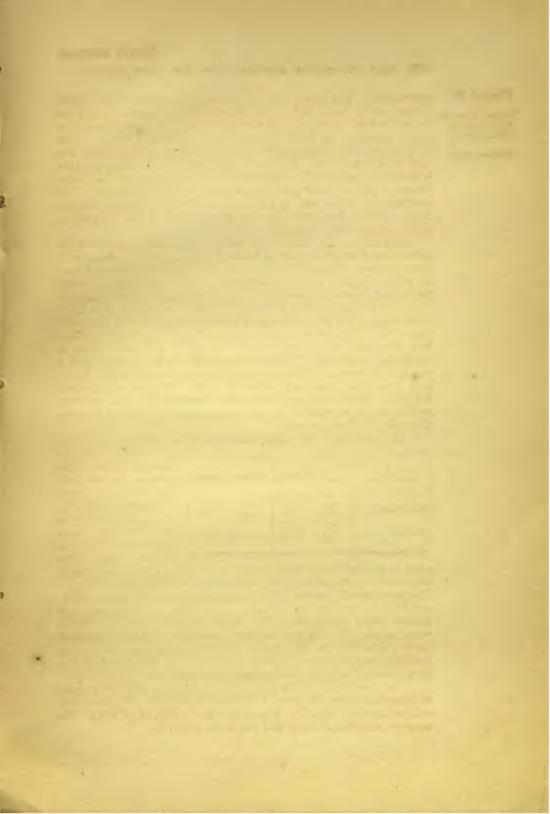
| Limits of enumeration | Year of census, | Persons. | Malos. | Females. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Whole town | 1848 | 4,694 3,123 | 3,434 | 1,250 |
| Municipal limits | 1968 1976 1881 | 4,694 2,983 3,125 | 998 998 | 4=1- 4=- |

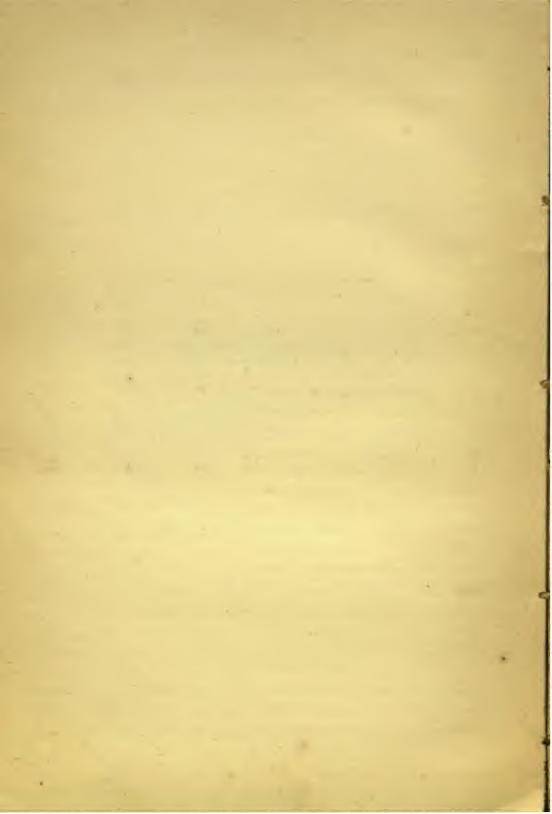
the Deputy Commissioner. income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from an octroi tax levied on the goods brought in for sale.

place is gradually increasing both in size and importance, especially on account of the railway line which is to pass through Muktsar. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. No

separate statistics of births and deaths are available.





STATISTICAL TABLES

AFFENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LARORE.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

| 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | Arrest 2 | AVERAGES, | | ANNUAL AVERAGES. | | | |
| MONTES. | No. of ramy days in each month— 1867 to 1876. | Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each mouth— 1867 to 1881. | MONTHS. | No. of rainy days in each month— 1367 to 1876. | Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month— 1567 to 1881. | | |
| January February March April May June July Angust | i 9 2 1 1 2 8 | 4 7 10 8 6 16 56 47 | September October Sovember Sovember Ist October to 1st January Ist January to 1st April Ist April to 1st October Whole year | 1 1 1 5 17 22 | 20 3 1 6 9 21 150 184 | | |

Norg. - These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 3s of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

| 1 | 2: | 3 | 4 | 6 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | AVERAGE PALL IN PENTISS OF AN ENGIS PROM 1973-74 TO 1877-75. | | | | | | |
| Tanett Stations | 1st October to lat January | let January to let April. | let April to let October | Whole year. | | | |
| Ferocepore Rira Moga Muktuar | 98 43 41 | 77 17 8 | 178 209 106 | 271 257 149 | | | |

KOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 50, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

| 1 | | 20 | a | - 4 | 6 | 6 |
|--|----------------|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | District. | Talcall Ferencepore, | Tokyll. Zira. | Tahadi. Moga. | Tahai), Muktaar |
| Total square nulles Cultivated square miles Cultivable square miles Square miles under crops (average | 1877 to 1881) | 5,757 2,100 432 3,042 | 805 254 51 723 | 300 402 43 200 | 623 738 46 711 | 946 604 260 628 |
| Total population Urban population Rural population | 61 10 61 10 | 630,519 60,040 534,479 | 101,108 39,570 110,599 | 164,548 11,157 150,391 | 221,100 12,188 200,001 | 111,638 3,125 108,500 |
| Total population per aquare mile Rural population per aquare mile | ** F4 | 206 215 | 509 529 | 3\$9 807 | 278 208 | 118 115 |
| Over 16,600 angle 5,000 to 10,600 2,000 to 5,600 . 2,600 to 5,600 . 1,600 to 5,600 . 1,600 to 2,600 . 2,000 to 5,000 . 1,600 to 2,600 . 2,000 to 1000 . Under 500 | 0 4 | 1 3 12 50 100 100 215 897 | 1 1 16 47 258 | 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 17 9 9 92 53 55 65 | :: 3 3 11 42 265 |
| The state of the s | 11 -11 | 1,150° 10,832 63,593 | 7,025 10,656 | 1,405 16,714 | 199 1,758 36,770 | 309 634 11,648 |
| Uncocupied houses Towns | -4 21 | 4,647 10,500 | 8,062 2,865 | 964 5,860 | 785 0,005 | 102 1,720 |
| Real-lent families { Towns Villages | 11 11 | 17,975 154,690 | 11,640 25,340 | 2,831 33,827 | 2,7/9 41,700 | 710 21.9% |

North - These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Comms of 1881, except the cultivated, cultivated, such arm taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Astroinistration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | A | 0 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | en 1,000 seres | Operator | or or Iwa | CONAPTE DE | TARRES |
| Districts. | innehigrante, | Emigrants. | Immigrante. | Sodgrade. | Feronepora | Zira, | Mogs. | Mukeas. |
| Sirea Umballs Lodhlens Jullundur Hochtarpur Amrilear Guelaspur Stalkot Labore Montgomery Native Riates N. W. P. and Oudh Esiputana | 4,800 1,614 14,282 10,692 7,801 2,859 1,277 15,773 8,541 39,252 8,184 2,100 | 7,700 638 10,905 6,933 929 2,221 114 10,816 2,148 31,607 | 416 522 584 550 897 617 621 644 566 498 578 662 600 | 500 640 896 307 684 295 537 608 442 512 400 | 643 677 1,190 1,793 986 2,486 980 990 9,503 394 5,035 7,165 1,037 | 135 234 3,541 5,541 1,774 2,946 1,561 175 2,562 107 5,110 134 44 | 689 548 9,119 2,920 9,661 600 494 117 364 30 10,002 651 895 | 3,362 1.57 762 049 854 939 172 05 9,512 0,010 9,102 524 824 |

Norn.-These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

| 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 1 | . 7 | 8 | 2 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | District. | | | TAM | ITLL | | |
| | Persons. | Males, | Females. | Feroze- | Zire. | Mogn. | Muktuar | Villagos |
| Persons Males Famales | 850,519 | 557,510 | 293,200 | 150,168 84,660 86,602 | 164,548 86,047 75,501 | 100,000 131,076 221,160 | 111,684 60,890 80,894 | 594,47 314,60 360,56 |
| Filmius Filmi | and the | 93,910 93,400 479 | 74,735 73,826 302 | 34,394 15,994 147 | 00,815 05,840 338 | 66,936 100,025 107 | 26,660 22,917 219 | 140,60 150,70 60 |
| Buddhists Zoroastrians Musalmana Christians | 9 910,558 1,666 | 188,078 1,580 | 142,479 320 | 101,943 1,681 | 107,555 | 40,008 | \$1,058 | 193,0 |
| Others and unspecified | 1,500 | 1,331 | SID | 1,545 | 11 | -5 | | -140 |
| Surenia Shisha Wahabis | | 161,643 646 90 | 150,994 577 94 | D4,994 363 4 | 105,963 404 | 435 9 | 45,579 23 177 | 273.1 |

Nove. - Three figures are taken from Tables Nov. III, IIIA, IIIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

| 1 | 7 | 5 | 4 | B | - 8 |
|---|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| | | [3] | ernisciios | OT TABLES. | |
| Language. | District | Ferompore. | Zira. | Mogn. | Hoktsur. |
| Hindustani Panjabi Pashtu Pahari Kashmiri Provian English | 15, 450 630,110 856 57 56 9 1, 440 | 15,957 100,593 215 -11 21 0 1,504 | 167 104,356 16 2 | 2003 2004, 17 5 3 | 1,115 |

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

| 1 | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 0 | Ť | - 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|----------|---|---|
| Serie No In Cen | orga. | Casto or tribe. | Te | TAL NUMBER | 18:8 | | MALDA, BY | CELTATOR | | Proportion per mills of population. |
| Table VIII | | | Persona. | Malun. | Females, | Hibdu. | Sikh. | Jain. | Messhinan | Proper no |
| | 66 66 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 | Jat Bajput Dogar Gujar Arain Kauninh Mahtam Shekh Brahman Saryad Pait Nai Minail Hanya Khaird Arora Basuria | 99,288 14,411 12,012 61,013 6,003 6,004 6,004 10,070 10,070 10,070 10,070 11,401 11,401 11,400 1 | 1,907 102,990 21,494 7,998 2,758 2,758 2,108 2,108 2,108 2,107 6,107 6,107 6,107 7,280 4,081 7,280 4,081 | 1,315 80,040 9,460 5,460 92,750 2,450 2,450 2,450 4,049 1,476 4,340 5,442 1,476 5,049 4,649 4,649 4,742 | 78, 265 1, 124 22 701 2,513 0,524 352 1,457 4,650 4,940 6,862 3,404 24,449 | 01,400 75,538 -100 1 00 17 194 11 042 41 540 540 540 540 540 | 3 3 | 166,073 1,807 14,417 19,351 7,983 0,490 27,990 5,907 676 5,840 1,692 1,812 2,816 3,993 | 1,000 5 267 61 22 10 78 8 9 10 10 10 11 11 12 12 12 12 10 10 |
| | 15 28 27 11 13 27 22 | Chamar Mochi Julaha Julawar Machil Lohar Tarkhan Kumhar Dhobi Tell | 10,661 14,086 20,484 9,945 15,665 7,007 21,424 13,254 | 7,052 P,080 11,000 0,479 7,054 8,979 11,81d 6,372 6,809 0,971 2,412 | 6,040 9,404 4,406 0,411 2,210 5,608 6,082 4,811 4,907 2,200 | 6,198 29 2,376 372 1,883 1,043 1,043 1,043 1,037 | 1,310 151 604 6,561 400 1,561 | | 74 9,000 11,000 2,062 7,024 2,812 0,812 6,822 4,207 5,947 635 | 21 23 33 31 15 22 11 33 23 15 17 |

North .- These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

| 1 | 9 | | 5. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | -4 | 3 |
|--|-------------|-------|----------|--------|---------|--|-----------------|----------|--------|---------|
| Sarial No. in Cansus Table No. VIIIA | Caste or to | rjho. | Persons. | Majes. | Famales | Serial No. in Consult Table No. VIIIA. | Conto or tribe. | Persons. | Males, | Famales |
| 18 | Block | 11 | 1,700 | 940 | 808 | 64 | Changer | 1,518 | 670 | 643 |
| 25 | Knalimiri | 0.1 | 1,607 | HST. | 786 | 25 | Sod | 617 | 250 | 261 |
| 27 | Alth | | 1,100 | 750 | 244 | 64 | Cdarf | 940 | 617 | 199 |
| 117 | Mughal - | - 4+ | 1,100 | 612 | 401 | 89 | Bhabra | 721 | (23 | 298 |
| 35 | Quemb | | 714 | 110 | 204 | 10 | Hosigar | 1,159 | 029 | 559 |
| - 0 | Mallah | | 1,200 | 173 | 507 | 96 | Kinchan | 420 | #05 | 281 |
| - 44 | Khojah | | 2,466 | 1,803 | 1,123 | _ 90 | Kori | 662 | 252 | 270 |
| 50 | Halragi | | 1,194 | 617 | 447 | 107 | Jhabet | 1,876 | 979 | 897 |
| 58 | Kalal | 144 | 1,925 | 1,047 | 862 | 170 | Bodia | 550 | 294 | 226 |
| - 63 | Madari | - 1 | 994 | 4.05 | 467 | the state of | | - | 1 | |

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

| 1 | - 1 | ā | 4 | 5 - | п | Ŧ | 8 |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | Spe |) C.E., | Mane | HED. | Witne | with |
| | DETAILS. | Malos. | Fernales. | Malos. | Females. | Males. | Pensita. |
| Actual Agames | Alt religions Hindus Sikhs Jains Badilaista Musalmans Christians | 199,076 51,104 50,699 252 89,797 1,150 | 113,016 29,038 20,027 113 37,476 145 | 145,457 07,865 07,870 149 00,705 | 144,168 28,312 38,342 148 68,782 164 | 16,578 4,878 4,931 43 6,521 | 85,717 0,134 10,115 c1 10,271 13 |
| Distribution of every 10,600 south of such age. | All age# 0-10 10-15 15-20 10-15 15-20 10-25 15-20 10-4 | 5,494 0,952 5,147 0,844 4,977 2,660 1,960 959 646 705 | 5,564 9,678 7,514 2,117 2,117 90 54 51 31 | 4,085 47 542 5,091 5,580 7,187 8,041 8,025 7,400 5,660 | 4,030 120 2,452 7,745 9,034 8,666 7,600 4,911 3,205 | 514 11 11 54 191 342 569 1,016 1,754 3,241 | 1,717 1 23 114 317 511 1,200 2,054 7,054 |

Norg.-These agures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

| | | | | | | | 4 | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|---|---|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | - 4 | | .0- | - 1 | | 9 | 10 |
| | TOTAL I | UNTER BIS | INTERED. | TOTAL D | KATUM NEG | LETENET. | Tora | r derina i | 100 M |
| Yeses. | Malue. | Fomsies. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persona. | Cholora | Small- pox. | Faver. |
| 1677 1878 1870 1870 1890 | 10,474 10,358 | 10,581 10,750 | 23,055 23,108 | 4,704 12,070 8,445 6,078 8,529 | 8,773 9,854 5,490 3,402 7,780 | 8,470 20,850 10,945 12,076 10,314 | 7,947 1 22 | 238 340 5,000 54 70 | A,610 10,000 7,709 9,914 14,907 |

Norn. - These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Santiary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

| 1. | 9 | 5, | .4 | 5 | - 6 | ¥ |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Мости | 1677. | 1e76. | 1170. | 1860. | 1951 | Total. |
| Jarnary February Murrh Marit Stay June July August September October November December | 042 449 443 443 493 493 491 441 741 1,380 1,120 964 | 790 650 700 831 974 562 545 1,085 5,297 6,450 6,450 1,810 | 3,100 3,004 1,14d 864 1,422 2,545 1,034 865 045 1,247 673 807 | 740 740 700 771 700 800 717 1,000 1,205 1,000 1,270 | 1,170 1,112 1,003 1,004 1,041 1,041 1,041 1,000 2,100 1,200 10,318 | \$,000 |

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

| | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 1 8 | 1 7 |
|---|-------|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| 31 | OUTH. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1591. | Total |
| January February March April May June July August September October November December | | 4.15 267 250 274 290 861 421 476 480 945 603 668 | 401 372 498 483 612 675 552 787 7,049 6,110 8,537 1,558 | 855 289 369 306 499 737 471 402 711 1,080 775 661 | 694 514 566 446 497 669 625 709 987 3,402 963 857 | 750 634 537 571 698 550 590 1,338 5,977 3,713 1,117 | 2,075 7,396 2,846 2,190 2,991 4,069 2,470 2,474 7,015 11,314 7,785 4,861 |
| | TOTAL | 4,610 | 19,000 | 7,708 | 5,714 | 11,207 | 51,502 |

Norg. - These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

| | | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 7 | | 1 9 |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | | Inn | ARE | BL | SED. | DEAF AN | O Drug. | Ler | ENE. |
| | | Mules. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males, | Females, | Males. | Females |
| All religions Hindus Sikhe Musalmans | { Total Villages | 130 110 51 25 63 | 60 52 14 5 40 | 2,048 1,576 676 447 929 | 1,616 1,495 458 578 755 | 242 223 60 82 141 | 129 122 43 15 71 | 1.48 135 49 59 80 | 3 3 |

Norz. - These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

| | - | | | | DOOD | | - TA | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---|----|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | .0 | 8 | 8. | å | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| - 1 | Ma | LEI. | Fra | allu. | | | Mai | LEs. | Fine | AL DIL |
| · · | Under in- | Can read and write. | Under in- | Can mad and write. | | | Under in- ate policie. | Cus road | Under in- | Our read |
| All religions Total Riodus Sikha Jalus Buddhista | 3,345 2,319 1,967 474 31 | 15,188 9,640 8,741 2,607 107 | 161 60 13 5 | 338 89 47 26 | Christians Tahail Feroseporu " Zirs " Moga " Muktiar | 44 | 1,309 71 1,306 760 629 267 | 2,300 1,174 5,777 2,566 4,596 2,405 | 99 60 124 45 3 6 | 72 172 233 43 28 14 |

Norg.-These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Course of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

| 1 | 1 = | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 6 | 7 | 1 2 | 9 | 10 | | TANIJEL. |
|--|-------------------------|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| 100 | | Con | TRVATED. | | | Usegu | COURSELL. | - | -10 | П | 13 |
| | Dy Government works. | By pri- vate in- dividu- ale, | TABLE | Total cul- tivated. | Grazing lands. | Cultur- able, | Carable. | | Total area assumed, | Gross Assess- toent. | Unappropri- aled cultur- able waste, the property of Germanaen |
| 1873-74 1670-79 Tabuil dotails for | | 198,450 291,162 | 1,107,034 | 1,101,000 1,001,000 1,343,027 | 10 | 227,070 077,722 270,000 | 132,020 | 394,493 509,742 412,266 | 1,725,655 1,735,250 1,756,199 | ADVING PLRASE | |
| Fernandern Stra Marja Moktaur | 44 71 04 -1 | 114,050 70,084 8,707 97,419 | 189,477 | 409,110 | | 52,110 27,654 30,591 160,601, | 33,286 31,469 19,425 51,600 | 55, 350 50, 33, 1 50, 014 717, 501 | 311,885 319,766 519,105 603,600 | 240,950 | - |

Nove .- These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

| | = | MUETIAR | Gross area to series. | 100,782 | 68,666 TH, 660 | 14,80 | 1 = | | 1072,683 |
|---|-----|-----------|--|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------|
| | 8 | a Mus | Number of holders or | - PE | 80000 | 25.00 | : : | 0 3 | 8,60m |
| | 2 | Talling | Number of villages. | | 12 2 | 2 3 | 1 1 | - 02 | 3 |
| | 2 | H | Number of estables. | - 3 | EZ | 3 7 | + 1 | : | 3 |
| | 11 | Mona. | draw area in acrea. | : 8 | 6,833 | 1911,000 | : : | 1 | 41,010 |
| | 16 | attain Me | Number of bolders or shorthelders, | : | : 8 | \$19.00 \$1.00 | : : | | In proper |
| | 2 | Tage | Number of villagen. | | 1: " | 8 \$ | 1 1 | 1 | 1 |
| - | 4 | | Number of outsing | | : 0 | 3 3 | 1 1 | 1 | 8 |
| | = | Zinit. | Dross area area. | 0,179 | 98,130 | 173,68 | 1 1 | - | 012,644 |
| | 22 | 11. 24 | Munder of holders or shareholders. | 1 9 | - n | 4,709 | 1 50 | : | 17,840 |
| | = | TARIL | Stander of villages, | - = | 8 : | 25 85 | : * | | ě |
| | 2 | | Number of estables, | - 5 | 1 3 : | 2 3 | . 0 | - | 養 |
| | 50. | Profile. | Gross area in sector. | 0,540 | 17,40s | 100,000 | 120 | ä | Sec. |
| | 00) | FEBOUROUS | Sumbor of builders or abstraholorania | - 4 | 2 5 | E S | 8 - | - | 4,040 |
| | Ev. | Tainte | Aunther of villages, | - 3 | 8 # | E [| S == | - | 8 |
| | 0 | E I | Sentence of metables. | - 2 | 3 3 | 13 15 | 0 - | - | 1 |
| | | | | 3 5 | 88 | | 12 4 | 3 | |
| | - | ier. | dense of someonia | HALES. | 111,118 161,280 | 100 PE | 10 T | 376 | ATTRACT. |
| 8 | 4 | Distract. | Number of holders or starsholders, | 4 8 | 1,020 | 7 6 5 | 3 2 | - | 1,317 79,350 1,740,710 |
| | 44 | Whorn | Semilar to reduced | 7 4 | 上 章. | E 5 | 0 | - | 12010 |
| | des | 100 | Number of estates. | - 5 | EI | Ē \$ | 2 4 | FE | 1,810 |
| | | | NATURE OF TENUME. | A.—Beratu. 502 ulain straint community at partie. 1.—Papene 1,603 in Midd by furtherinal enfantimentale follow receives. 1.—Papene 1,003 in Midd by furtherinal enfantimentale polymon Anteres. 2. Papene 1,003 in Midd by furtherinal enfantimental and analysis. 2. Papene 1,003 in Midd by furtherinal engage. 3. Analysis. | Proposing A.V. CULTVAND OF VIOLACIE CONDUCTIONS. B. — Kenninders Depting the returns mad building On — Patindars . The land one removes being divided of myon accounted being divided of myon accounted by consumman. | B.—Bleayeddarra In which presenting the law of thieritanna. In which presented the the first the Thermanna. R.—Mined or temperfect in which the fords me had a particular party in severally and party in a commune. He meaning a right in the first in the party is extracted in the forth and party in the commune of right in several and being the meaning of right in several and being the meaning of right in several and severa | P.—One extres or Government for Falsicho terrina any pravitori chessis, and rather increase discussively of Chessis and Parity for the parity of Chessis of Chessis of Chessis for the parity for pervisor of Chessis, but the parity some of Chessis of Chessis. II.—Essess | O.—Leadhealth who leave represent the armong and and and some arm year and some and the arm of the arm of the arm of the arm of the armong the | Torat. |

Norm - These figures are taken from Table Me, XXXIII of the Berman Report for 1878-79.

| | | get | | - | 10 | 0 | ā» | | 03 | 101 | 11 |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | | Durtner Pinesis | Panonie P. | Talling | Talling, Pyllogie, Pond. | TABLE | Zine. | TABEL | Monte. | TARRIL M | Mennas. |
| | NATURE OF TENURE. | br .o.K. | to some A. blad bead | la .o.K aguibiod | be seron. | No. of eliteration | in sornA. blad busi | No. of Salbled | Acres of land baid. | No. of Malbiod | lo sprait, John bond |
| | A-TENANTS WITH HOUF OF OCCUPANCY. | | | | | - | | | | | 1 |
| | ((a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the | 94,105 | 66,912 | 1,215 | 25,425 | 1,348 | 0020 | 23,365 | 22,150 | 117 | 1,672 |
| 4 | Figholg from (4) Paying such amount, plus peach sacialanak (5) Paying such amount, plus peach said (6) Paying such such sach rates per act (6) Paying lump sense (seah) for their holdings | 24,850 2,883 19,100 | 00,965 14,104 67,126 | 484 8448 84708 | 4,441 13,104 40,017 | tat,c | 1,366 | 19,682 | 20,115 | 1,01 | 200,407 |
| | Total juying rent in cash | 218,07 | 194,410 | 8,004 | 82,467 | 4,694 | 94,026 | \$0,272 | 58,118 | 1,768 | 0.52'00 |
| = = | If, Paying vent (a) Paying 4 stated (D) Paying 4 produce and more also as the produce and less than 1 produce and less than 1 produce and less than 1 produce as the fine (a) (b) to the fine | 0,045,0 7,090 8,165 | 8,524 7,067 11,750 8,340 | 1 : 18 1 | ::: | : EEE | 1 | 050,0 | 26,852 6,004 281 381 | 1 .503 | 1,400 4,400 |
| | Total paying rent in kind | 10,704 | 811,00 | 90% | 2,00 | 1,881 | 6,303 | 10,464 | 12,419 | 1,105 | 0,60 |
| | GRAND TOTAL of Tenints with rights of occupanty | Mary Parket | 235,009 | N, mpu | H,350 | 0,576 | 19,410 | 400,794 | 70,530 | 2, Red | 40,929 |
| 4 | Bi-TRNANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY. | SHIR | 15,414 | 905 | 15,365 | | : | Ī | ; | 12 | \$ |
| 24 | CTENANTS-AT-WILL. I. Paying to tital ! (a) } produces and more. II. Paying to tital ! (b) imm than ! produce. | 68,916 68,416 68,416 68,716 | 001,101 \$84,45 \$01,00 | 7,500 7,500 | 18,655 | 078,8 078,6 078,6 | 34,800 18,090 8,000 8,000 | 40,644 | 20455 6,110 | 1,860 Ajier | 18,300 |
| - | VATING SERVICE-GRANT OF ALL BAVENDE. | 20,000 | 01 | 25 | 100 | a a | 900 | 1,880 | 1,615 | 82 | 23 |
| | Opano Total of Tenesis | 162,762 | 800°H05 | 17,807 | 118,120 | 17,2490 | 11,1654 | 119,413 | 144,772 | ald'e | 110,700 |
| 1 | | | | | 1 | I | | | | ۱ | 1 |

FR. .- These digures are taken from Public No. XXXIV of the Sevenge Booste.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

| 1 | | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 = | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | d | | steres he cultivati | ld tender og forser. | JI. | invaleday o | eren. | 200 |
| | - | No, of celate | Total acrea. | Oulthated. | Uneniti- ruted, | Codor. Forust Do | Under other Departs ments | Upder Deputy Connide | Average ye incense, 18 to 1888-82. |
| Whole District Tabuit Ferosepore Tabuit Zira Patasi Moga Tabuit Muktaar | | 3 3 11 4 | 2,500 468 2,032 | 467 272 195 | 2,033 196 1,637 | 2% 1% 27 | 7 | 1 1 1 1 2 | 2,177 |

Nors. - These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Egypnon Report of 1821-89.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

| Purpose for which sequired, | | Acres sequired. | Compensation paid to rupees. | Bednetion of revenue in rupees. |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Rouja | | 2,659 | 16,023 | 1,500 |
| Canals | | s,nès | 1,00,004 | 1,561 |
| State Rallways | | | | |
| Communical Hallways | | 1 | | |
| Miscellaneous | | 699 | 50,601 | 1,004 |
| Total | [| 7,226 | 1,40,777 | 500,6 |

North.-These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | d | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
|---|--|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| YEARS. | Total | Rice | Whasi, | James, | Bajra, | Makai. | Jan. | Oream. | Moste | Poppin. | Tobacca, | Cotton. | Indigo. | Sugarand. | Vegetables |
| 1970-74 1974-75 1973-76 1970-77 1977-79 | 915,660 1,100,216 1,204,415 1,249,428 | 2,696 | 901,013 199,288 209,763 211,150 288,280 | 104,503 188,555 174,939 261,74 202,704 | 05,602 93,651 44,563 | 33,665 34,620 42,43 | 108,304 106,641 193,560 196,254 | 187,991 185,898 | 111,941 83,819: | 197 268 | 5,520 6,15k 6,47p | 6,437 | 25 T 6 55 (SP) | \$10 \$35 \$35 1,916 604 | 0,400 1,004 3,304 4,274 Tutan |
| 1978-79 1978-89 1. 1890-81 1881-82 | 1,300,558 1,301,007 1,316,197 1,355,351 | 8,424 1,895 9,096 2,058 | 849,710 818,650 803,667 308,771 | \$10,014 \$13,198 \$70,275 \$27,100 | 87,246 85,320 | 65,58K | 184,586 154,586 154,904 184,949 | 201,542 205,000 204,000 256,000 | | 100 (G H) LL | 3,576 | 15,704 9,840 11,678 16,430 | 23 | 1.1 1.5 2,074 1,701 | 0,61 2,617 4,785 6,944 |
| NAME OF TARREL | | | | TARREL | ATERN | in Pot | THE 131 | TEATE | , rninc l | \$77.5 | 8 m l | 551-62 | | 16 | |
| Farosoporu Eira Moga Muktaur | 204,541 249,853 455,057 402,190 | 751 1,447 191 | 83,338 116,102 82,291 45,890 | 13,885 10,268 01,748 106,778 | 990 | 37,834 5,403 | 57,354 54,558 55,075 56,208 | 25,676 19,290 110,610 77,335 | 8,045 3,108 51,607 21,529 | RESENT. | 1,948 1,948 15 600 | | 11 | \$33 P00 145 | 2,0% 144 1,537 |
| Torse | 1,915,120 | 2,549 | 397,515 | 213,068 | 79,571 | 49,996 | 171,098 | 339,517 | 94,140 | 130 | 0,100 | 12,765 | 66 | 1,203 | 4,553 |

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

| | 1- | | | 2 | | - 4 |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Sature of crep | | cereps, | for the no ht a last-si. | Yarlogs | Average product per acre as cett- mated in 1981-92 |
| Rice Indigs Cotton Sugar Oplum Tobacco Wheat Oil seeds Fibres | Irrigated Unicrigated Unicrigated Unicrigated Irrigated Irrigated Unicrigated Unicrigated Unicrigated | Maximum Modimum Maximum Maximum Modimum Modimu | R. 27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | A. 13 5 0 12 14 4 5 0 9 5 10 6 6 9 5 10 6 | P. 4000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 86. 763 85 990 040 769 769 |
| Gram Barley Bajra Jawar Vegetables Tea | | | **- 15 | | 12 | 1,250 |

Nove.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV1 of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

| | | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 1 | | Ŧ | 5 |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------|------|----------|------------|----------|------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| | Visco | OF STOUR | - | | WHOLE | DISTRICT F | on the | TARRE | LA POB TE | E YZIR I | 276-70. |
| | NUSD | OF STOCK | | | 1868-00, | 1870-74 | 1979/79. | Ferone- pore. | Xira. | Mogu. | Muking |
| Own and b | attorica | | | | 140,586 | 167,909 | 204,254 | 46,120 | 45,514 | 77,611 | 1,000 |
| Horses | 47 | | E sel | | 2,065 | T,930 | 2,400 | 755 | 510 | 515 | 820 |
| Pontes | | | | | 2,647 | 1,905 | 2,046 | 610 | 505 | -01 | 924 |
| Donkery | 2, | | | 24 | 6,506 | 5,787 | 9,076 | 2,257 | 2,410 | 2,485 | 1,805 |
| Shorp and a | posite | | | 100 | 79,506 | 68,500 | 79,101 | 13,997 | 19,103 | 40,192 | 0,807 |
| Pigs | | | | 4 | 19 | | 47 | 144 | | 57 | - 10 |
| Caponle | | | | | 3,251 | 2,000 | 3,741 | 105 | 215 | 2,213 | 1,000 |
| Carta | 41 | | | 11 | 9,482 | - 4,018 | 10,014 | 1,143 | 1,005 | 8,589 | 400 |
| Ploughs | The ' | 4 | | - 27 | 45,610 | 51,177 | 75,141 | 11,022 | 15,117 | 31,296 | 97,107 |
| Boats | - | - 54 | Jan. | | 198 | 225 | 201 | 54 | 108 | - | 19 |

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

| I | 1 | - 1 | | 8 | 1 | | 3. | 4 | 3 |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| - | | Male | abovi 15 qi'nge. | juire | er. | | Melte | about M about M | poker |
| Number. | Nature of occupations. | Towns. | VII- lages. | Total | Number | Nature of occupations. | Towns. | VH- lages. | Tutal |
| 1 2 8 4 6 6 7 8 8 9 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | Tetal population Occapation specified Agricultural, whether simple or combined. Civil Administration Army Religion. Harbers Other professions Money-lemiers, general traders, pediars, &c. Dealers in grain and four Corn grinders, parchars, &c. Confectioners, groun-grocers, &c. Carriers and boatmen fandowners Tesants Jeint-enitivators | 20,531 24,202 4,719 4,719 1,045 1,802 277 420 573 1,502 1,402 5,650 1,462 904 | 191,085 172,090 107,300, 1,608 1,603 1,671 1,671 662 4,167 482 607 57,680 39,027 6,383 | 917,019 194,652 119,021 9,619 2,123 1,967 1,967 1,967 0,673 6771 963 3,491 60,336 41,389 7,107 | 17 18 10 21 21 22 21 22 23 25 20 20 21 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 | Agricultural labourers Pastoral Couls and other servants Water-carriers brougers and severagers brougers and severagers Workers in reed, came, leaves, atraw, ite. Workers in leather Boot makers Workers in wood and pashin a silk a cotten a wood Potters Workers and desires in gold and silver. Workers in broat Gesteral labourers Beggars, facies, and the like | 500 178 1,015 570 580 510 140 447 47 1,583 701 1 188 220 200 202 1,381 1,078 | 843 1,018 800 9,000 11,619 833 27 5,004 19 6 9,677 2,614 5,987 908 1,107 5,630 7,404 | 10,000 1,420 2,604 0,604 12,514 10,000 1,516 2,456 1,176 1,176 1,486 1,486 1,486 |

Note. - These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Commis Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

| 20010 410. | - | | | ALC: | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| - 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | - 6 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | sme | Cottos | . Wool. | Other fabrics | Paper | Wood | Iren | tank copper- | Indid- true | Dyeing and man factur- ing of dyes. |
| Number of mills and large factories Number of private looms or small | 7.8 | 0,5 | 40 1 | -11 | is | 85 | | 10 : | 15. | 1 B56 |
| works of workstee (Male in large works. (Yenarle Names of works and works | | 7,0 | 90 3 | - 3 | 62 | 70 | i,1 | W T | 900 | - |
| or independent artisans. Value of plant in large works Estimated annual out furn of all works in rupees. | E. | 5,49,7 | 20 10 | - | 2,171 | 1,01,27 | d 2,, 5 | 2.10 | 75,440 | - |
| | 1 | 9 | 19 | 3.6 | | 13 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 1.0 |
| | Lead | | Pottery, seamon and glassil. | Oil-pres ing an reaning | d : | trates and awds. | Car- pots. | Gold, al- wer, and Jewellery. | Other team for terms. | Total. |
| Number of mills and large fectories Number of private leans or small | 1 | ,071 | 603. | *** | 16 | | 1. | 941 | 400 | 8,750 |
| Number of workmen & Male in large works. Number of workmen in amail works or holopenient artisans. | 1 . | 1,143 | 1,210 | 1,0 | 16 | | | 683 | 2 | 1 |
| Value of plant in large works Estimated annual cut-burn of all works in rupses. | 1,60 | Loop | 1,15,960 | | 50 | 77 | 115 | 10,10,400 | 67,001 | 47,75,206 |

Norm.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for the 1.5%

TABLE No. XXV, showing RIVER TRAFFIC.

| 1 | | - 8 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Tal | .tott | Principal Mencharped | Average di Payage i | a dept. | Dia- |
| From | | То | CABINETIES. | Summer, or finals | Winter, or law water. | nation. |
| Sakkas Ferrospore Do. | 9.5 | Fonterpore Bakker Kotri | Iron and Saji! Wheatgrain, til, rape and wool Its. | 00 101 48 | 150 45 10 | 400 600 600 |

Norn. - These figures are taken from pages 739, 769 of the Famine Report.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

| | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| 2 | | Mary Mary | ह | 1 | 3 3 | 2 " | 9 1 | | - | _ | = | des | 10 | | 2 | 3 | - | - | 13 | 2 | - | | 0 0 | - : |
| 1 | | Salt (Labort), | d | 15 | 3 : | 7 9 | h ¢ | | - 91 | en. | 100 | - | 99 | 3.0 | | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | | - 0 | 2 | = | = |
| - | | - ó | 16 | 1- | - 9 | 2 : | 2 | 1 5 | 10 | 3 | g-a | free | 13 | | | | | : | - ; | | | | 7 | : : |
| 13 | | Tubacco, | * | 1 2 | 2 3 | 9 19 | 1 2 | 2 | ф | Qh. | ě= | 0- | 10 | 100 | -6 | 0 | 2 | fine. | | | 1 10 | | - | |
| - | | - | 5 | 1. | 1- 6 | 2 9 | - 41 | - 5 | - 17 | 10 | 1/3 | = | 10 | | _ | - | | | - | - | | | _ | |
| = | | Parewood. | - | 1= | | | 12 | - | te | | 8 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 100 | | - | | | | - | - (7) | - | |
| - | | - | 35 | 1 | - | 1 3 | | 0 111 | 101 | O IE | 9 | | | 100 | 212 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | 69 | |
| 3 | | Old (cow's), | 8 | = | 100 | | - 22 | - | | _ | - | 12 | 173 | 01 | 99 | * | - 1 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 47 | | 0 |
| - | | OH OH | ac | 1 | | - 23 | _ | | | | - | _ | _ | - | - | - | EE | - | - | 100 | 146 | - | | - |
| 22 | | Stagme (refined). | é | 12 | 1 | H | 2 | - | 2 | Ħ | - | = | Tec | 11 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 93 | 1 | - 1 | : | - | * | 16 |
| | | | ad | | 40 | - 21 | es. | 12 | THE. | THE . | 49 | 10.0 | gá. | - Bat | 99 | 27 | 65 | data. | 4 | in | in. | - 41 | 94 | (FL |
| 2 | NUMBER OF REEDS AND CHITABRE PER RUPER | Cotton, (obshed), | 형 | = | - | * | 1 | 02 | 0 | = | 2 | 49 | 176 | 93 | 2 | - | 46 | - | : | | * | 11 | 40 | -3 |
| | THE . | | 2 | - | 91 | - | 4 | 10% | 29 | 21 | 41. | TH. | 275 | 411 | 85 | n.ii | - | 172 | 123 | 273 | 45 | 199 | 54 | |
| 90 | TARK | Potatoon, | 6 | - | - | - 1 | , E | | - | : | : | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | ÷ | 2 | ; | - 1 | : | 1 |
| _ | no cm | | 100 | 1 | - 2 | - | a. si | - | - 5 | - 1 | : | - | 2 | 143 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 00 | 2 | H |
| 9 | 7 10 | Und dal. | 6 | 2 | - | : | P. | - : | | - | = | 9 | 22 | 1 | i r | : | | : | 1 | 100 | 00 | 1 | 1 | - |
| - | 10 | | 3 | 10 | 80 | 65 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 2 | = | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 器 | = | n | 12 | - | 2 | B | 18 |
| | NUMBER OF STREET | lites (fine). | 6 | 100 | 45 | 9 | - | Eq. | N. | 10 | A3 Car | 92 | 9 | : | - | : | 1 | į. | : | 4 | * | Ţ | | 2 |
| | No | | 45 | 1 - | 2 | - | 0 | 0. | - FR | 2 | 7 | ri ri | G. | - | 20 | 100 | 2 | P. | F= | 10 | 9 | 9 | -0 | - |
| - | = | Dajm. | F. C | 7 | 8 | 3 | a | - | 8 | 6 | - | 11 | 2 | 22 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 2 |
| | 1 | | Chr | 27 | 91 | 15 | (S) | 40 | 44 | 00 | + | _ | 2 | _ | _ | 8 | * | 8 | \$ | 2 | 18 | 10 | R | P- 03 |
| | | James. | ri e | 51 | - | 22 | 12 | H | 8 | - | 0 | 11 | R | 38 | 98 | : | 8 | I de | 9 | | 100 | - | - | - |
| | 1 | | ë | 24 | ná | ī | 40 | 9 | | | | et. | in in | 1 | 1 | 1 | | _ | 3 | 8 | = | 31 | n | 8 |
| -0 | | Deding curp. | 26 | 8 | h | 原 | \$6 | 99 | 2 | _ | | EL. | 14 | 24 21 | D11 | 2 | 98 | 3 | 9 | 500 | - | 8 | 2 | - |
| | 1 | 3 | 3 | œ | 7- | -0 | - | - | 9 | 1 | | _ | f-a | | 100 | 365 | - | - | - | an) | 00 | 00 | 30 | 开 |
| | - | Gram, | × | 8 | 2 | 5 | × | Ì¥. | 27 | R | | = | 704 | 21 | Eq. | (ří | a | 3 | 8 | 31 | 2 | 9 | - R | 52 |
| | | - in | 8 | -7 | - | - | 45 | 0 | Es . | 2 | - | 100 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 100 | 1 | : | | - | | - | _ |
| - | 1 | Barley. | wi i | B | 4 | R | 8 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 高 1 | E1 . | i. | 8 | 18 | 9 | q | 3 | 8 | 9 | 33 | 1 | 28 | # |
| | | 4 | 6 | = | : | 128 | 23 | = | = | W 1 | - ; | 2 | o. | - | 0 | 3 | † | - | 1 | ; | : | - | 1 | 55 50 55 |
| | | Wheat | 5 | 2 | 2 | 膏 | # | 8 | 新 | R | F . | æ , | 2 | - | 21 | | _ | _ | _ | = | 34 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| -1 | | 2 | | E | - | 0 | 1 | g 9 | : | 2, | - | - | | 1 | 3 | | - | | | _ | | | | - |
| 1 | | YEAR. | | 1861-02 | 11605-60 | 1860-64 | 1804 65 | 1945-cd | 1966-67 | 1807-00 | 1000 | 1565.70 | 17.071 | | THEFT . | 1673-74 | 1874-73 | 1675-76 | 1476-73 | in street | time to | Istorio :: | 1990-61 | 1981-12 |

North.—The figures for the first ten yours are taken from a statement published by Covernment (Punjet Government No. 250 S. of 18th Angust 1973), and represent the average prices as 12 months of each year. The figures for the last four years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the last languary of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

| T | 2 3 | 4 5 | 6 | Ŧ | £ | 0 | 10 | 11 | 32 | 15 |
|---|--|--|---------|--|---|---------|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| YEAR | WAGES OF LA | BOUN PER DAY. | Carro r | es bay. | Canne | PER DAY | Doncer were pa | | Велерь и в | m Dav. |
| IDAR | Skilled. | Unaddilled: | Highest | Lowest | tilgliest | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Highest 1 | Lowest |
| | Highest Lowest | Highest Lewest | | | | | | | | |
| 1866-69 1879-74 1870-70 1870-80 1860-81 | Ra. A. P. 0 6 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 | Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 | 3 | A. P 12 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 | Ra. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | A. P. | En. A 2 12 0 4 5 0 4 8 0 4 8 0 4 8 0 5 5 0 | L P. 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 13 C 0 13 C 0 13 C | . P. 2 0 0 10 8 0 10 6 0 10 6 0 10 6 |

Norn.-These aguess are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

| _ | 1 | | 2 | 8 | 4 | .5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 0 | |
|---|---|--|--|---|----------|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | **** | | Fixed | Fluctuat- | Tolleria | Local | Exc | TEL | Stampa | Total Collec- | |
| | YEAR | | Bavenue. | Muccilan- cons Land Revenue. | | rates. | Spirite. | Drugs. | gradu per | Links | |
| | 1868-09 1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1872-74 1873-74 1873-76 1873-77 1873-77 1873-77 1873-70 1879-80 1889-81 | | 4,87,438 4,77,664 4,69,467 4,81,733 4,94,161 5,06,289 5,06,724 5,05,229 5,06,419 5,00,751 5,11,099 | 10,564 4,186 7,988 2,907 3,142 3,029 2,343 0,907 8,068 5,476 | 17 | 57,533 76,029 39,537 40,524 40,524 40,524 54,046 49,637 49,637 49,637 | 16,394 18,791 7,497 13,898 13,997 14,811 16,315 20,446 16,267 22,690 22,000 82,000 81,614 | 17,570 16,671 21,198 10,692 10,692 20,718 21,718 27,654 24,301 20,644 20,416 20,910 | 62, 584 71,085 67,744 65,200 76,175 70,760 70,540 60,480 81,967 104,100 110,217 114,648 | 3,60,200 8,77,944 3,79,084 0,12,864 0,54,953 4,5,75 6,5,765 7,11,025 7,11,025 7,11,025 7,12,03 7,40,7 | |

Nove. - These figures are taken from Table No. XLAV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded - Canel, Forests, Contents and Selt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Contents

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

| T | = | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 | B | 10 | 11 | 12 | Ell. |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | 45 | del. | - 1 | Locre. | LTTPOP | Record | TE. | .50 | menta. | y mich | Berte | FORE. |
| | enterna i | d inlecel | THE . | rasta aght ment. | 29 | lands. | 1 | (Iracia | g dam. | fram | | THE . |
| YEAR. | Ennd | Fluctuathig and miscal- lanewis laid reventio (collections). | Revenue of alluvial bands. | Borenes of waste lands brought under sweemen! | Water advantage toronas. | Charlesting to mant of river la | otal fuctuating | enterpera- | grading steel. | of wood for and f | Bajjk. | Total missellutors land serange |
| District Figures. | Fixed | SHO | E a | 233 | E.E | 51 | Total land | By a | 23 | of all | 1 | E = |
| Total of 5 years- | 23,79,740 | 31,291 | 7,50 | | 14 | 5.2 | 15,292 | | - | | | 15,00 |
| Total of 5 years— 1673-74 to 1877-78 1978-79 | 50,43,040 5,04,045 | 19,500 | 1,644 | | - | 1 | 2,664 | 100 | 3 | 55 | 2 | 125 H44 8,570 |
| 1879-90 1890-91 1891-82 | 5,07,734 5,13,477 5,14,114 | -8,0084 4,476 | 301 74 992 | | 3 | - | 6,771 47. 1,16 | - | | | | 6,007 6,007 596 |
| Talon Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-92. | | | 1000 | | | | 575 | 200 | | 1 | | 16332 |
| Taheil Percupute Rica Mega Muktsar | 6,37,600 7,10,775 0,54,230 3,96,575 | 5,440 1,650 9,061 | 90A | | | 12 | 2,91/ 6G: 4,37 | 100 | 100 | N. A. | | 1,000 947 |

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

| - 1 | | 1 | | a | 4 | .5 - | 1 6 | T | 7 | ā | 0 | 1 20 | 11 | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | F | 1 | | | TOTAL . | AREA ASD | Revery | C AME | DELOY MED. | | | Par | afor or | |
| TABEIL | | 87 | hole | Fillagez. | Fraction of F | runt parts Tayres. | | Plota. | | 3 | interf. | - | orpatalty. | |
| | | An | 10_ | Kovenne, | Area. | florenne. | Area, | Navi | enane. | Ares, | Revenue | Area | Revenue | |
| I musepure Zira Moga Muktas | | 64. 14, 118, 212, | 100 720 774 | 23,114 6,417 37,86 57,99 | | 780 EM 5, 521 | 1,981 | | 1,000 2,004 2,004 220 | 87,078 17,250 127,964 246,607 | 25,861 7,907 42,861 64,564 | 65,966 6,275 111,677 206,668 | 3,443 | |
| Total District | - 19 | 430, | 505 | 1,63,841 | 20,967 | 9,690 | F,988 | | 5,814 | 479,143 | 1,19,571 | 407,000 | - | |
| | | 10 | 11 | t i | 1.5 | 14 | ET | 19 | 19 | 30 | · 11 22 | 23 | 24 25 | |
| | | | | Pensoc | or Amn | or Assurances -Coheleded. | | | | | NUMBER O | r Annowem. | | |
| TAHSII. | 1 | For a | ine tij | Flor : | nore Urra | manner o | intinte- f Estat- neut, | and | nding fera of blent | | Thun | Altre. | 1 | |
| | | Area | Bowdaile, | Área. | Bevenue. | Area. | Hevonas. | Arm. | Howards. | in perpetuity. | For one life, For many lives | During nechronone | Foral. | |
| Percert ro Etra Muga Muktaur | 1000 | 1,1 1,1 2,70 11,787 | | 0,50 | E E,466 | 1,607 | 504 504 745 4,147 | | 27 8 a 8 1 | 4 5-0 4,275 50 | 178 da 285 100 801 102 125 90 | 431 | 245 881 4,724 590 | |
| Total District | | 0,731 | 0,70 | 0 27,000 | 70,513 | 27,430 | 4,917 | 0) | | 3,515 | 1,001 041 | 1,510 | 6,350 | |

Nove. - These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-92.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

| | Balances of | hand revenue | Reductions of | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| VEAR | Fixed Ference, | Fluctuating and miscel- laneous revenue. | en account of fuel suisana, deterioration, det, in rupees. | Takavi advancos in ruposa. |
| 1900-00 1900-00 1900-01 1970-71 1972-71 1972-71 1972-70 1973-70 1973-70 1973-70 1973-70 1973-70 1973-80 1990-81 1990-81 | 1,990 1,200 536 11,25 11,25 11,25 11,25 11,27 11,40 11,27 11,40 11 | Universitation of the | 213 312 949 510 | 7,655 14,629 1,975 6,625 5,495 9,009 12,049 15,770 1,615 876 4,940 |

Note, -These formers are taken to Tables Nos. I. H. III. and XVI of the Revenus Separt.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

| 1 | 8 0 | | _ | | - | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | 1 2 | 1 0 | 1 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 0 | 7 10 |
| | - | | Sat. | or La | Min. | | Min | EFICARIE | or Lawn. |
| TEAR | | Aprile | THEA. | 150 | malier. | Thereigh. | | deri i | Pinte. |
| | No. of thises. | | Pu money. | | | | No. of | STORE OF SECTION | Moraniy. |
| DESTRICT PROPERTY | | | | 1 | | = 1 | - | - Contract | - |
| Total of 6 years 15 09 to 1879-71 | 82/ | EN, MAR | 2,94,070 | 100 | 1 15 | 1 | 2749 | 76,729 | 42670 |
| Total of \$ 9 mes - 1674-75 to 1817-78 | 100 | 9,000 | 1,41,184 | 1/15 | 2,873 | 50,707 | 606 | 11,007 | Thoms |
| 160+79 1670-60 160-61 160-82 | 197 197 109 | 3,346 | 15 h7 4 ,000 55,000 64,000 | 15 45 41 30 | 福 | 20, 11 21, 11 25, 11 | 1% 1%1 179 192 | | FL 702 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Tament Totals for 5 years— 1577-70 to 1801-22 2 pages of the Mogn Municipal | 30% 81 164 161 | 475 | 29,465 31,736 86,248 89,666 | C4 7 70 00 | | 54,565 -34,616 -47,630 24,430 | 240 61 140 | 4,867 700 2,741 7,300 | 72.402 97.014 1,10,265 62.600 |
| | - 01 | 12 | 11 | 10 - | - 15 | 16 | 17 | 1/6 | 10 |
| | Mongai | MEN OF LA | 50,-1 | | forma | PTIONS OF | Montano | ra Lain | |
| YEAR. | No | Jyrim/J | HParts. | 7 26 | grieuttur | in. | Am | Agrical | 7 |
| | No. of cases. | Arms of a | Mortgage money. | No. of | Arm of land in | Mentgage mouser. | No. of tunes | Accept his by | Mortgage Incomp. |
| District Florage. Total of d pears - 1909-94 to 1979-74 | - | | 12-1 | 25 | | | | | |
| Total of 4 years—1974-75 to 1 977-78 | 117.0 | 11,000 | 1,61,431 | -10 | 4:078 | 415,640 | 223 | 3,112 | 10,001 |
| 1859-79 879-80 2190-61 1891-62 | 274 202 202 219 | A, 3-3 6, 122 2,37 5,443 | 61,294 81,7 67,70 87,346 | 200 101 973 913 | 2,144 2,444 3,447 | 46,748 24,040 10,241 24,740 | 117 379 14 | 2.007 2.007 7.00 | 4.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 2.01 |
| Tarsh. Totals for 3 verso— 1577/2 to 1851-93. Percempore Eira Moga Kuktsar | 248- 150 133- 104 | 8,870 1,845 5,47 8,000 | 1,50,810 0,80 1,00,7% 1,17 | 175 / 44 1/15 57 | 0,200 012 0,077 2,4.7 | 70 551 70 40 7 | 751 60 174 | 3.746 501 0.117 1.117 | 57,700 71,570 21,710 21,710 21,710 |

Norm - These figures are labell from Tables Now, XXXV of XXXV I of the Reyes of the New Market restored agriculturists and others, and no figures for redshipting a mind before 1.54 to. The Course for order methods and sales and murigages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

| 1 | 1 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 4 | 0 | 7 | . 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 10 |
|---|--|---|--|----------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---|
| | INC | FALL PIL | MIS. | ROF | CI | TERATIC | OS OF | THE RE | DISTRATI | 108 0 | FEETEN | EXT. |
| | ham peri | isr., 4 | No. or | (). | 35 | 4.00 | y algietic | enl. | Fala | | -1- () | - |
| YEAR | Judled, | Nan Jadiciah | Jediclat | Sun-judlefall. | Tenschine in mocaldo pra- fer the | Four-fits moved pro- | Money oville. Hymn. | Total of all kleda | Linnayabla | Mountle , o | Money older Llone. | Yesty the |
| 1877-78 1878-7 1870-90 18-0-91 18-91-52 | 64,705 67,516 77,641 60,641 60,145 | 11,7 21 7,7 15,7 1,7 1,7 | 60,040 60,00 60,00 72,785 71,046 | 日本の名は、 | 1,1 5,444 2,57 2,7 2,7 | MARKE | 57) 451 413 561 | 2 6 3 Min 5, 4 6 | 7,40 175 1 ,= 1 m 0, 1 160 | TI III | 7,10,504 | \$1,710 \$1,710 \$1,710 \$1,710 \$1,710 \$1,710 \$1,710 \$1,710 \$1,710 |

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

| T | 2 | 1 | 4 | - 0 | | 7 |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| | T = T | No. | mber of De | eds regists: | reiL | |
| | - | 1880-51. | | - | 1681-82 | |
| - ASSETUTE | Compul- | Opsimal | Total. | Compul- | Optional. | Total. |
| Registrar Feresepore Bub Registrar Feresepore Eres Maktaar Moga Butar Mandot Baphaporuna Sultan Khanwala Total of district | 62 007 64 481 155 549 310 71 | 5 501 21 161 150 318 180 67 | 67 729 64 645 905 856 529 1,18 | 21 605 407 447 148 504 369 60 146 29 | 516 18 192 127 549 206 47 22 | 21 723 58 619 223 867 605 190 63 |

Nors.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | -4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | | 9 | 10 | н | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| YEAR. | _ | Stran | | Licen | m cu. | -11 | TI. | IT CEAR | | Onson. Inse 11 | | Total number of | Total | Number of villages in which |
| - | 1 Ra. 500 | 1 Ra. 200 | E Rat. 150 | |] Flat. 75 | Rs. 50 | Ra I | 4 Ra. 15 | Thu, is | 2 Ra. 2 | Bu.3 | Moenses. | of fees. | lirenses granted. |
| 1878-70 1879-80 1890-81 1881-82 Tabuil debuils for: | | 2 2 5 4 | 1 1 | 11 8 | 9 13 10 | 27 27 26 | 105 94 85 | 5]6 56 120 430 | 905 941 | | 12,077 12,455 | 18,477 \$1,615 667 574 | 85, 00 41,683 10,750 10,090 | 195 125 |
| Tahail Faretspece Persaspece Canton- ment Tahail Moga Zira Muktaar | ** | 4 .n. .n. | 1 | 1 1 | 4 4 1 | 11 4 4 0 1 | 40 19 17 8 | 48 96 102 97 | 11 | 44 99 15 | 1111 1 | 158 59 191 198 100 | 1,645 1,790 1,945 1,470 | 07 1 30 27 40 |

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

| - 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1.5 | 14 | 15 |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| - 7 | E | PERMIC | STED L | QUOB | 5. | | INTO | XICAT | ING I | HUGS | 7 | EXC | FROM | ENUE |
| TEAR | of the | Alle | result ye. | Chara | tion la | | Credital ster. | Cons | mple | n in mo | чинаја, | For- | | |
| | Sample control tillories | Country spirits, | Euro- Penn Hymre. | Rum. | Country aptriba. | Oplian | Other drugs. | Oplina. | Charan, | Uhange. | Other drugs, | mented liquors. | Druga. | Total. |
| 1877-76 1876-79 1879-60 1870-81 1862-92 | 3 3 3 5 5 5 | 34 95 34 80 56 | 40年前 40年 | 818 800 800 870 | 3,009 8,129 5,323 8,501 5,816 | 129 147 142 147 147 | 147 147 147 147 | 100 230 284 150 97 | 90: 99: 13: 90: 18: | 123 191 250 115 200 | 11111 | 20,105 14,135 23,197 31,990 31,614 | 97,410 24,254 33,789 25,414 29,910 | 47,611 52,443 54,694 55,640 61,534 |
| Average | 15 D | 198 | 4 E | 708 708 | 4,659 | 717 143 | 589 118 | 1,030 | 07 194 | 750 138 | 7 | 125,004 25,010 | 144,630 24,784 | 273,914 54,783 |

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

| 1 | 7 | 8- | 1 | 5 | 0 | Ŧ | ā | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Annu | d income in | ruputt. | 1-1 | | Annual a | genditure l | is rupos. | | |
| YEAR | Provincial rates. | Mucellane- our, | Potal Ins | Establish- munt. | District, post and arberjeul- ture, | Education, | Medical | Miscollaps- ous, | Public | Total ex- pendition. |
| 1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1877-78 1879-80 1879-80 1890-81 1961-62 | 5,457 64,671 64,426 | 1,589 1,589 2,044 | 42,631 76,872 45,672 30,500 41,369 65,000 55,000 56,402 | 1,878 1,828 1,830 1,867 1,864 1,664 1,067 | 8,195 T.570 t,093 E,860 1,200 1,200 1,207 1,616 5,546 | 11,118 -0,750 -0,01 10,400 -0,040 -0,040 -0,400 -0,400 | 007 1,101 401 500 1,812 1,554 2,003 | 90 87 92 274 765 564 1,114 1,577 | 25,451 64,746 61,449 92,769 15,822 14,947 25,961 64,960 | 40. 61 78.074 44.777 54.509 82.016 30.589 1.900 42.317 |

Norm.-These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the August Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

| 1 | 8 3 | 4 5 | 9 | 7 | 6 | - 15 | 10 | H | 12 | [3 | 1.6 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 20 | =1 |
|-------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | ILLEO | н эсн | OOLs | i. | | 3111 | DDLE | SCH | 0019 | | | P | RIM | ARY | SCI | 1001.3. | | |
| | Eso | Libri. | | LAB. | | Mac | Line | | VERS | LOVELIN | | Esti | LÍUR. | | | Versam | Lin. | |
| YEAR. | Garera- ment. | Midel | | remar end. | | ongia. Int.E. | ali | ded, | Gyme | тильсті, | | eero- aui, | di | ded, | Leve | ernmen L | da | lad. |
| | Schools. | Schools. | Schools. | Scholars. | Sehoula. | Scholara, | Sulporte, | Schulant, | Salvoolie. | Scholars | A.linola. | Schodare. | Behoula. | Scholari. | Solvenia. | Beholur | Bohresta | Scholara. |

| 1477-78 | 1477-78 1473-70 1873-80 1873-80 1881-92 | | 1 170 1 1 171 1 2 40 3 61 . | 188 d 400 187 d 400 d 4 119 d 4 119 d 4 | 524 508 617 | 40 1,665 42 1,560 46 1,660 45 1,727 41 1,878 |
|---------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
|---------|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|

FIGURES FOR CIRLS.

| - | | | | 1 | 1 - | 5 | | 10 | | | | 1 | - | | - | 0 | | | | |
|---------|-------|-----|-----|------|-------|-----|----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1877-78 | -01 | | | . 24 | 135-3 | 100 | | 40 | -41 | | 14 | 144 | . 14 | 4.5 | | -0.00 | 200 | 2 | 50 | 98 |
| 1878-7P | 144 | 28 | -0 | 100 | 200 | .00 | | 10 | | 0.4 | 4.0 | 100 | | 160 | | 200 | 100 | 3 | 44 | 87 |
| 1879-80 | 197 | 100 | 100 | (ter | | 10 | -0 | 3.00 | | 100 | | 40.0 | 21 | | - 11 | | | 8 1 | 105 | -14 |
| 1880-81 | 1,500 | 45 | 1.0 | | 10 | - | | 200 | 1.0 | (3) | | 45 | | | 1 | 80 | | 2 | 154 | |
| 1661-07 | 177 | 70 | 10 | 25 | 200 | 300 | | 10 | | | | | | 30 | | 100 | 201 | 12 | 336 | |
| | | | | 1 | | | | | | _ | _ | - | | - | | | | | _ | |

N. B. Since 1875-50, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, these scholars only who a completed the Middle School course are shown in the return as attending High Schools, and these only who accompleted the Frimary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that your, here attending the Upper Frimary Department were included in the return of Middle Schools in the case of Institute under the immediate control of the Education Impartment, whilst in Institutions under District Officers attending both the Upper and Lower Frimary Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers attending both the Upper and Lower Frimary Departments attended to rt; and a Middle School. Primary Department, a High School Relucied the Middle of Frimary Department attended to rt; and a Middle School. Primary Department. Before 1870-00 Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the great-in-akt system, a classed as Aided Schools; in the returns to 1870-90 and collectionarly years they have been shown as Government Education of English Schools. Hence the returns before 1870-90 do not afford the means of making a waterser comparison with the statistics of supportunit years. comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

| | _ | _ | - | | - | _ | | | | 40 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | T | 2 | 0 | 10 | -11 | 31 | 131 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 37 |
| | of Dis- | | | | | | Num | BO MEE | PATIES | TH THE | TED. | | | | | |
| Name of Disputsonry, | 1000 | | | Men | | | | | Pome | | | | - | 1 differen | | |
| | 5 % | 1977. | 2171 | 1670. | 1500. | 1001. | 1877 | 1076 | 1470. | bed | 1mmL | 1816 | ISTS. | 1979. | 15.50, | 1881. |
| Геговерого | C.H. | | | | | 7,815 | | | | | | | | | 1,640 | - |
| 1 | 3 | 14 | | | 121 | | 0 | | 25 | | 27 | 25 | 30 | . 70 | 34 | 322 |
| Name of | 节点 | | Thi | f) Pol | Links. | | | Justi | - Par | ma, | | 1 | Lymn i | tery (a | kvon | u, |
| Dispersery. | 祖書 | 1877. | HOL | 157 | 1880. | 1411. | 1977. | HTIL | 1570. | D. | un, | 1877, | 1575. | 1670. | 1800L | 1591. |
| Ferritage Service | | - | | | | | | ABI | _ | _ | _ | - | | 4,000 | - | |

Norm. The figures are tak in from Tables Nov. II, IV, and V of the Department Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing OIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

| 1 | 9 | a | 4 1 | 3 | 0 | \$ | 9 | 9 |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | 20'- | Aber of Cold. | Solt micros | ing . | Fall in | a ref 8 initia e | d substrate la P | |
| YEAR | Monoy or morable property. | Dent and Corancy rights. | fand mi refere and other confers, | Total. | Land. | Other posters. | Total. | Number of Hereans cases. |
| 1878 1879 . 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 | 2,000 7,000 2,405 7,402 8,650 | 800 058 840 040 744 | 1,687 1,559 1,430 1,88 1,730 | 9,644 9,678 9,101 0,300 11,300 | 1,00,711 1,00,711 1,00,811 1,21,000 00,103 | 2,55 278 4,92,146 4,92,146 4,93,651 2,41,959 4,93,641 | 6,40,105 5,05,7 3,70,014 4 003 5,47,000 | 19,119 9,529 8,529 8,146 8,418 |

Note.—The stip area are taken from Tables New, VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1978 to 1 = 1, and New, II and III of the Reports on Civil Master for 1911 and 1922.

Authorized in Satisfic of Courts are excluded from those columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS,

| | 1 | 9 | þ | 4 | 4 | 6 |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | DETAILS | 1878. | 1679. | 1680. | leti. | 1882. |
| Parenta | Discounts to trial Discounted Acquired Committed or referred | \$,000 2,001 659 8,564 14 | 6,030 2,000 500 2,540 11 | 7,419 9,427 9,627 9,613 3,613 | 7,546 5,000 1,000 2,000 5,000 | 7,100 3,915 1,124 3,101 160 |
| Cases dis- posed of | Street one case (togal r) (subjects) (warrant one (regular) (regular) (Tabel one disposed of | 2,5sa | i, see 1 | 4 006 | 1,010 2,00 1,807 13 2,-19 | 1,878 1,873 1,800 12 4,161 |
| Number of persons sentumes) to | Here) Transportation for his to 5 built French serviteds First on the Eg., pp to 60 to 50 tempers 4 50 to 100 to 500 to 100 to 100 to 500 to 100 to 500 to 100 to 500 | 1,413 211 211 10 8 | 3 : 3 : 3 : 4 : 17 : 2 | # 1 # 1 # 100 # 100 # 11 | 2,005 4 | 3,900 451 38 9 |
| Number of pe | Cher 1,000 201000 farpitement mode it spontine 6 months to 2 years with play Find expelse of the years to seniore to be the pro- vity a year to years | 2.17 2.14 2.14 | 3 460 900 44 48 24 27 17 | 4 11:d 4 77 90 1 | 115 117 118 118 119 100 107 | 950 109 101 89 46 47 67 |

Nort -These forces or taken from the most N a III and IV of the Criminal Supports for 1872 to 1 to and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Supports for 1872 to 1 and Nos. IV

Table No. XLL showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

| 1 | 2 | 0 | * | 5 | В | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | PT | 13 | 24 | 15 | 16. | | |
|--|----------------|----------|------------|--------|------------|-------|----------|--------|-------|-------|----------|------|-------|------------------|----------|--|--|
| | 5% | nd or of | in and | ayutha | Fista | Ann | der of | | | | Nu | | | | | | |
| Nature of offence. | 25. | 11.70 | 1050 | 1980 | 1001 | 1977 | 1 =4 | Little | 2550 | 3441 | 15/15 | 1470 | 1070 | 1150 | David. | | |
| Riotin or malraful us- a phly Murder and attempts to murder | 12 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4 | - | 10 | 346 | 256 | 515 | | 61 | | 12 | 316 | 27.6 | | |
| Total rions of mean again the per or . Abduction of married | 73 | | 8.5 | 340 | 17 | | 100 | 104 | 10 | 115 | 74 | | | 17 | 60 | | |
| Total oction offers a spaint cores of many of many of many | | | | 5116 | - | tet | 100 | 177 | 238 | 31 | = 1 | 133 | | 165 | 139 | | |
| Cathot it Total palmon entered in I property | 42 62 6N | 50 | 901 201 | 127 | 111 557 | | 84 40 | 10° | 110 | 110 | 7/ 40 | | 7.4 | 360 94 547 | 54 63 | | |
| Total county bic of mes | 810 | -88 | 1,64% | 1,500 | 1,003 | 1,063 | 1,774 | 1.0.7 | F.RU | 1,007 | | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,001 | | |
| Bloting enlawful assem- bly, afra; Oncomes relating to | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | -17 | 1.5 | 6 | B | 17 | 47 | -15 | - | 11 | 10 | 147 | | |
| ngartage Total gen cognimble cl- forces | 101 | 101 | 04 | M | 20 | 6 | 150 | 100 | 140 | 1/1 | 165 | 100 | 314 | 140 | 153 | | |
| SPAND Typax of officers | 2000 | 1,00 | Line | 1,175 | \$,000 | LOO | 1,000 | 1,566 | 1,000 | 1,510 | 1,015 | 970 | 1,00 | 1,50 | 1,154 | | |

Note. - The Bayers are taken from clatement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

| | - | _ | Total Control of the last of t | | _ | - | | _ | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 1. 7 | 8 | P | 10 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 14 |
| 3 | No. 10 | gay the | Na sin | the post. | 10-15-2 | way of a | on which | Peri | Owe Po | THE R. L. | on of mild/ monrieta. | | |
| YEAR | Males. | Foundam. | Malen. | Festables, | lita olanım. | Utuchi. | Bud thirt and | (व्यान्त्रात्र). | Professional, | Herylin. | Agricultural | Populati, | Intrafriel |
| 1877-76 1878-79 1870-80 1890-81 1891-82 | 200 200 200 200 000 | 10 2 3 | 403 514 718 609 400 | 11 17 20 25 | 100 110 111 | 110 | 10.116 | 10 5 8 10 | 88 12 | 10 9 90 | 2000年 | 1,520 | 26 |
| | 15 | 10 | 17 | 0 | 19 | 90 | 10 | EI . | 23. | -14 | 22 | - | 50. |
| - 131 | - | Leage | d grant | mar of the | Approx | | | 7 | ng toda molida | 7 | Personal Property | | |
| YEAR. | Under a mandar | 6 an other to 1 year. | 1 Your in 5 years. | years to pairs | b years to 10 y um. | Over 10 years and transportation. | Pageth. | chara. | Tolin. | Most than to tree | Car of onlin- | A 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Profits of complete |
| 1677-78 1626-79 1670-10 1670-10 1670-11 | 401 400 127 180 | 137 145 17 | 100 100 00 40 | 17 | - B | 1 | 1 1 | No. Test | No. of | 10 to | 11,7 74,1 14,1 17,4 15,7 | 04 | 2,411 7,500 8,741 8,907 |

Norre -Those figures are taken from Tables Nos. NXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Supert.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

| Taball. | | 2 | | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | Ŧ | 1 | U | 10 |
|------------|-----|-----------|------|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | Yours. | | Total popula- tion. | Hindus, | Sikhs, | Jains. | Mumigana | Other religions. | No. of occupied houses, | Persons per 100 mentpled houses. |
| Fernançora | .5 | Farrepore | 1.4 | 89,570 | 10,004 | 1,207 | 72 | 17,000 | 1,078 | 7,035 | 565 |
| Zira | 431 | Dharakot | - 44 | 6,007 | 1,900 | 1,284 | | 2,670 | | 786 | 816 |
| | | Zira | 46 | 3,400 | 1,150 | 165 | 202 | 1,090 | - 12 | 575 | 607 |
| | | Makhn | | 1,659 | 800 | 12 | 100 | 840 | | 294 | 564 |
| Moga | | Moga | 4. | 0,450 | 2,100 | 9,218 | 1. | 2,104 | - 4 | 963 | 727 |
| | - | Maharaj | - 4 | 5,758 | 1,705 | 8,190 | | 860 | | 7670 | 880 |
| Mukusar | | Muisteer | -1 | 8,150 | 1,008 | Bila | - | 1,164 | 15 | 634 | 720 |

Norn. -These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

| - | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|---|------------|-------|-------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | n | 12 | 13 | | | | |
| | Total pop by the Co | pulption mass of | Total | birtha ri | platernil d | laring the | per. | Total deaths regulered during the year. | | | | | | | | |
| TOWN. | Sex | 1875. | 1977. | 1678. | 1879. | 1350. | 1881, | 1877. | 1679. | 1879. | 1890. | 1661. | | | | |
| Forozepore | Males Fezzales | 6,463 | 172 | 411 | 213 | 407 | 375 345 | 208 | 670 663 | 845 | 481 | 410 05R | | | | |

Nove. - These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

| 1 | 4.2 | Ú | 4 | 5 | 8 | T | 8 |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------|------------------|
| NAME OF MUNICIPALITY. | Feromepore. | Muktaar. | Zira. | Dharmkot. | Makho, | Fattchgarh. | Knt Isa Khan. |
| Class of Municipality . | UI. | III. | III. | IIL | 111. | IIL | m. |
| 13/0781 | 46,400 | 1,554 | 1,966 | 2,647 | - | - 40 | ** |
| 1671-73 | 18,004 | 1,270 | 1,905 | 2,276 | 41 | | 9.0 |
| 1879-70 | 40,333 | F421 - | 1,659 | 1,965 | - 10 | | 100 |
| 1673-74 | 43,740 | 280 | 1,672 | 2,048 | 1.0 | En. | - |
| 1674-15 | 87,366 | 940 | 1,680 | 2,100 | 779 | 435 | 551 |
| 1875-76 | 40,505 | 1,612 | 1,100 | 1,369 | 365 | 300 | 154 |
| 1976-77 | 23,150 | 1,341 | 1,901 | 1,760 | 1,255 | - 550 | 500 |
| 3,677-78 | 44,479 | 1,050 | 1,900 | 5,175 | 1,105 | 440 | 400 |
| 1975-79 | 39,457 | 1,664 | 1,710 | 2,000 | 833 | 200 | 550 |
| 1579-10 | 09,475 | 1,471 | 1,714 | 2,173 | 1,268 | 207 | 829 |
| 1980-91 | 40,399 | 1,482 | 3,178 | 2,185 | 1,360 | in . | |
| 1851-92- | 37,797 | 1,478 | - 2,136 | 2,004 | 691 | 1 4 | |

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

| ľ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rot |
|---|------------|---------|----------|------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Page 1 | E. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 100 | No. | Iz |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | É | | Hair | I | la Elec | 1a | 40 SN Farrillant |
| ı | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Har | Sauce. | 6 Jathabad | th the Maximum | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O.M. | nke | out. | 16 Blacereke | = | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 20 | daha | 6 i Guro Har Bahas | - 21 | | 28 | - N |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4 Marnelot town & farm. | 14 Mohamke | 12 | | | | 7 |
| ì | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | had. | 57 Memdel. | - | 1 | | - | | | 3 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Į. | at to | To a | 13 | - | - C | | | - | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71 | d Niamala | 18 Kot Bhat. | 日日 | | _ | | | 5 | 21 | ta n |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | Mars. | I S | | | 95 | 100 | 8 | 된 | 8 | 9 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | · de | 14 Nithana | 1 1 | | 3 | 5 | Ref. | P | _ | 蓝 | P | ā | 21 75 25 25 35 35 37 37 44 38 51 76 43 15 17 17 41 36 39 43 43 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | rais | | Bhugta | 12 | | 21 | 2 | 55 | - | 2 | 100 | E | 22 | H | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | NA. | 14 Nilled Shacwale. | II Butar. | | | H | 8 | 7 | 3 | 8 | S | 7 | E | 9 | 100 | 8 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | TILL BE | | - | In | 7 | 李 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 2 | P | 20 | 8 |
| - | | | | | | | | | | | True. | | TE ST | × | 1= | 2 | 8 | * | - | 8 | 2 | 징 | E | to | 3 | 35 | 01 | = |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 12 Saltan Khanwala | HP | 10 Backanurana | | 10.00 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 早 | 8 | 2 | F | 2 | 21 30 | 5 |
| ı | | | | | | | | | | all a | - find | 10 Mudbi | 13 | | 15 | = | 100 | 100 | 100 | d'a bre | = | Z | = | 2 | 3 | 62 44 54 | 53 55 | 2 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | 12 Mallauswale | 1 | 2 | 8 | | 3 | 9 | 90 | 8 | 8 | 5 | F | 青 | 5 | 6 | 3 | # | 3 | = |
| ı | | | | | | | | d | chut | MA | 12 | 100 | 27 | 3 | 100 100 | 100 | Dis. | 15 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 23 | - 27 | 3 | ,5 | 17 | | 12 |
| ı | | | | | | á | 90 | II Patiahgaria. | 9 Makhu | 12 | 2 | - 85 | 9 | 100 | 6 | 3 | 2 | P | 8 | 7- | Ŧ | 3 | -57 | 17 | 3 | - | 5 | 3 |
| 1 | | | | | | Kha | Oharmhot. | Pati | da | - | - | R | 2 | 9 | 22 | 42 | 8 | 1 | - | 3 | 8 | -23 | 2 | = | 61 10 | 100 200 200 | : | = |
| 1 | | | | | | 3 | - Ma | F | | = | 5 | = | 22 | 2 | = | 8 | = | 8 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 8 | 3 | E | 100 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | | | | | - | 10 Kot 1 to Khan. | 200 | 2 | 7 | 191 | 8 | 20 | 31 | 15 | 81 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 2 | \$ | 10 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 8 | = |
| | | | | THE . | 11 Kira | | - | = | = | = | 2 | 2 | 7 | A | To. | 3 | 3 | B | 8 | 3 | 2 | a | 1 | 9 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 22 |
| ı | 62 | | 2 | B 31 Kullgard. | = | E | 9 | - | 10 | 2 | -01 | b | 显 | 3 | 7 | - | 8 | 3 | in the second | ta | - | ä | 75 | 2 | ¥ | = | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | PEROZEFORE | | 22 Maga. | 15 | 1 | 25 | = | 2 | S | 17 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 27 21 | 7 | 9 | Z | Ģ. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 8 | R | 77 |
| ľ | Marc | Ollutt. | (R | 4 | 45 | a | 21 | 富 | R | H | For | 20 | 8 | 10 | 部 | 書 | 8 | 8 | | 2 | 7 | 170 | 編 | 13 | 13 | b | 5 | - |
| ı | PERO. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 77 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 3 | \$ 7 40 | = | z | 2 | 13 | R | 7 | 8 | = |
| - | _ | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | : | - | 15 | a | 1 | : | 1 | | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | L | - | - | 1 | ē | 15 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - > |
| - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -1 |
| | | | | | | | | * | | | | - 1 | - 1 | - 3 | | 1 | | | | | - | E | | | | 1 | | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Def t | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 5 | | | | | III WHEN | - | 111 | walk. | Į. | 2 | | | | | | 20.00 | | The same | | | | |
| | | 1 | - | 3 | - | Kla | To the | Burk | | The same | 1 | | MILE | ling. | 1 | | - | | - | 3 | * | of to | 60 | Ser. IN | - | 100 | 5 | 20 |
| | | 7 | Shift | Intern | S. | Kot ton Khan | Utarinkot | Pattebgarb | Kalabu | Mallamerala | Stuffen Khanwala | Mudki | Regionalisms | Nibal Singwala | Pular | Mangto | Withana | Berni | Numada | Kot Rhar | Mamilot | Mamilot town and ferry | Kuhanko | Dury Har Salad | Paggalon . | allalata. | Mulitar | Familion |
| | | Chall | ž | Ka | ** | M | 00 | 2 | × | × | 70 | × | 4 | Z | E . | = | E | a : | 20 | E | = | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 5 | H | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



